

PEOPLE

Joan Collins Topped List
The actress Joan Collins topped the list of the 10 worst-dressed stars of the year, as she appeared in a "bizarre, bizarre" outfit at the 10th annual "Victor-Victoria" awards. Collins, 40, was seen in a black and white ensemble that included a long, flowing skirt and a matching jacket. Her hair was styled in a voluminous, curly fashion. The outfit was described as "bizarre" and "bizarre" by the critics.

The Austrian Conductor
Karl Böhm, 86, music director of the Vienna Philharmonic, will direct the Wagner's "Tannhäuser" at the La Scala in the place of the late Claudio Abbado. Böhm, who has conducted the Vienna Philharmonic for many years, is known for his interpretations of the works of Richard Wagner. He will be conducting the opera on Feb. 7 as scheduled.

"Demis The Menace" Is
A hard time finding a partner. A permit application by Demis the Menace, a Greek singer, to perform in the United States has been rejected. The singer, who is known for his flamboyant stage persona, had been planning to tour the United States. The rejection was based on concerns about his behavior and the potential for disruption.

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Arafat's Continued Popularity Raises Doubts Among Rebels

By Jonathan C. Randall

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — The dissident Palestinians who forced Yasser Arafat out of Lebanon with Syrian assistance are asking themselves whether their rebellion was worthwhile.

The rebellion's military leader, Mohammed Said Musa, known as Abu Musa, is in titular control of all troops and barracks in Syria and Lebanon belonging to el-Fatah, the divided group that once made up 85 percent of the Palestine Liberation Organization's forces.

Nimr Saleh, the former Fatah Central Committee member who led the political fight against Mr. Arafat, is in charge of the Fatah offices in Syria and Lebanon and implicitly exercises dominion over the PLO's activities in both countries.

Yet their mood appears to be one of confusion, uncertainty and, at times, near-despair. Loyalist Palestinian officials who went over to the rebellion now feel so ill-at-ease even with foreigners they have known for years that they agree to speak only on the condition that they not be identified or quoted.

Their main problem, they concede, is that they are largely despised by rank-and-file Palestinians, who see them as Syrian tools.

Demonstrations organized by the dissidents in the Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus have backfired, with poor turnout and even some Palestinians braving the fire of Syrian security men to shout their loyalty to Mr. Arafat.

In public, the dissidents would have withdrawn away from Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of

Palestine-General Command repeatedly assert that Mr. Arafat's visit to Egypt last month proves their contention of May 1982, when they rebelled, that Mr. Arafat is a traitor.

Most Palestinians were shocked by Mr. Arafat's trip to the Arab country whose leaders signed a separate peace with Israel in 1979, and which has been boycotted by other Arab countries and organizations ever since. Nevertheless, the rebels' assertions do not appear to have wide support.

An hour spent in the Yarmouk camp talking to women, youths and workers made it clear that most felt that the rebellion had not occurred, or had it been resolved before Syria expelled Mr. Arafat in June, he would not have found it politic to confer with Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak.

These Palestinians have not forgotten Mr. Arafat's success in November in gaining the release of more than 5,000 prisoners held by Israel.

To Palestinians who defend Mr. Arafat as "Mr. Palestine" and "the symbol of our struggle," there seems to be a realization that even at his most infuriating and troubling, he still symbolizes the sense of independence that has been the PLO's most abiding achievement of the past two decades.

A neutral Palestinian analyst summed up the situation: "The dissidents saved Arafat in Tripoli" by appearing to be manipulated by Damascus, he said, adding: "Arafat saved them in Cairo by justifying their dark predictions."

Had Mr. Arafat postponed his Cairo visit for a month, the dissidents would have withdrawn away from squabbling and recrimination, the analyst said.

Even now, the dissidents' position seems uncomfortable. Their only program remains their insistence on "liberating" all of Palestine, including Israel itself, by force. To many Palestinians, such talk smacks of adolescent nonsense.

The rebels also have been unable to drum up any significant support, both among other Palestinian groups and internationally.

But the two most prominent guerrilla organizations outside Fatah — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — are wavering.

In private, their officials indicate that they have little use for the dissidents.

But leaders of the two organizations are also profoundly disturbed by Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo. So far they have not taken sides although Mr. Habash recently called for Mr. Arafat's resignation and called him a "Palestinian traitor." He was referring to Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president whose signing of the peace with Israel has been cited as a cause of his assassination in October 1981.

Despite rumblings within the 10-member Fatah Central Committee, a loyalist body that alone is generally deemed capable of raising in Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader has maintained an aura of momentum visibly lacking among Palestinians in Syria.

Mr. Arafat is helped by his success in maintaining his international prestige, especially among West European governments, and in playing off Egypt against his Saudi Arabian financial supporters and his potential Jordanian negotiating partners in talks about the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

For the time being, Mr. Arafat is keeping up the pressure on the dissidents, threatening to exclude them from the PLO at a session he wants to call next month at the Palestine National Council, the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat's supporters have already excluded Abu Musa and four other rebel Fatah officers, at a meeting this week in Tunis of the group's Revolutionary Council. That group serves as an intermediary between Fatah's Central Committee and its membership.

About the only thing the dissidents and the Habash and Hawatmeh factions share is a reluctance, if not a refusal, to attend any such Arafat-engineered convocation.

The rebels say they are confident they can block him. They contend that Mr. Arafat lacks the two-thirds of the 384 delegates required to call a council meeting, and note that Israel is said to have rejected Egypt's plea that 180 delegates from the West Bank and Gaza be allowed to attend.

Any such meeting held before tempers abate appears likely to split the PLO irretrievably, an outcome some Palestinian analysts think Mr. Arafat would welcome as a necessary step before he can negotiate meaningfully with Jordan.

Such a prospect does not seem to have disturbed Syria, which appears to have little to show for driving Mr. Arafat out of Tripoli and into the arms of two of its main rivals, Egypt and Jordan.

Asked about the possibility of a lasting split in the PLO, a high-ranking Syrian Foreign Ministry official said he had been told, "We have two rival branches of the Ba'ath Party ruling in Syria and Iraq, so why not two PLOs?"

WORLD BRIEFS

Sierra Leone University Shut by Riots

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (Reuters) — Sierra Leone has closed its university indefinitely after a student protest march Thursday led to violence, looting and one reported death.

After an emergency cabinet meeting Thursday night, the government ordered students at the Fourah Bay campus on the outskirts of the capital to leave the grounds immediately. A statement said that the students, who were protesting high prices, had commandeered buses, looted shops and destroyed private cars.

Witnesses said rampaging teen-agers joined the students and began breaking into stores and throwing stones. The police used tear gas to disperse the mob and gunfire was heard in the city. A boy was reported to have died from bullet wounds in his shoulder but there was no official word on casualties.

U.S. Says Russia Violated Arms Pacts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has violated the strategic arms limitation treaties in at least three major instances, according to a Reagan administration report likely to be sent to Congress next week, officials say.

The report was ordered in a State Department bill last October after Senate conservatives contended that Moscow was not abiding by the treaties, known as SALT-1 and SALT-2. The latter was never ratified by the Senate, but Washington and Moscow agreed informally to observe it.

The officials, who discussed the report on condition that they not be identified, said it asserted that the Soviet Union was building a radar unit that could be part of an anti-ballistic missile system, was developing more missiles than allowed by the pacts and was encoding too much technical data from missiles during flight tests.

EC Farmers Attack Price Freeze Plan

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission's powerful farm lobby attacked on Friday the European Commission proposals for a virtual farm price freeze.

The commission, the executive body of the 10-nation community, announced proposals Thursday for an average 1984 price rise of 0.8 percent, including a freeze on prices of surplus products such as milk, cereals and wine. The farmers' lobby president, Jan Himmekens, said the plan would have serious consequences for the "economic and social stability of vast agricultural and rural regions of the community."

In Paris, the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, said the freeze was unacceptable and would have a dramatic impact on farm incomes in all EC countries. The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, told farmers that he would not accept the proposals and that they would not have to face the cuts. West German farmers are being asked to accept a 5.4 percent decrease in prices they are paid, and the farmers' union described the plan as a provocation.

Ex-Polish Broadcast Chief Sentenced

WARSAW (AP) — The former head of Poland's state broadcast system, Maciej Szczepanski, was convicted Friday of corruption, fined the equivalent of \$12,000 and sentenced to eight years in prison.

Mr. Szczepanski, 55, directed the broadcast monopoly from 1971 until his arrest in 1980, when the Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek, was removed. Mr. Szczepanski was convicted of embezzling about \$38,000 in public property, accepting \$5,000 in bribes from foreign companies, accepting illegal gifts from Mr. Gierek and giving him illegal gifts, and abuses of power that prosecutors said cost the broadcast network 212 million zlotys (\$2.16 million).

His attorneys said they would seek a retrial and his release from "temporary arrest," which began in October 1980. Two aides also were convicted, sentenced to prison for lesser periods and fined.



Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, left, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at a Herut party meeting.

Sharon Blames Cabinet for Lost Job

TEL AVIV (AP) — Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, has blamed his colleagues for his failure to obtain a top non-governmental job organizing Jewish immigration to Israel.

At a meeting Thursday of the central committee of the Herut party, Mr. Sharon, now a minister without portfolio, said the cabinet decision 11 months ago to strip him of his defense post led to the rejection Wednesday of his bid for the position with the World Zionist Organization. The cabinet voted in February 1982 to implement the recommendations of a judicial inquiry that blamed Mr. Sharon for allowing Lebanese Christian militiamen into two Beirut refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinians were massacred.

Senior cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, attended the committee meeting Thursday. Only minutes before Mr. Sharon criticized his colleagues, Mr. Shamir condemned the official of the Zionist organization, who was Mr. Sharon's candidate, Mr. Shamir had endorsed Mr. Sharon for the position, saying that failure to elect him would be interpreted abroad as an admission that Israel was to blame for the Beirut massacre.

2 Soviet Trade Officials Are Executed

MOSCOW (UPI) — Two high-ranking officials involved with Soviet foreign economic relations have been executed for accepting bribes, Tass said Friday.

The two men, Yuri V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov, were found guilty "of systematically taking big bribes," the official news agency said. It did not elaborate. Mr. Smelyakov was a former chairman of the Technopromexport division of the State Committee for External Economic Relations, Tass said. Mr. Pavlov was the organization's import director. The Soviet Supreme Court, after rejecting an appeal for clemency, "sentenced Yuri V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov to death, with the confiscation of their property, for their grave crimes," Tass said. "The sentence was executed."

Protocol Issues Prevent Chad Talks

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Combined Dispatches) — Efforts by the Organization of African Unity to initiate peace talks on the civil war in Chad have collapsed after four days of dispute over protocol, the OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, said Friday. He said he considered the government of President Hissene Habre of Chad responsible for having prevented the talks.

Colonel Mengistu, who sponsored the talks in Addis Ababa, said in a statement that Mr. Habre's refusal to attend the meetings to negotiate with insurgents headed by Goukoni Oueddei, a former president of Chad, was the main reason the talks did not begin.

Chad's government-controlled news agency said Thursday that Ethiopia had shown that it was "firmly in the Soviet-Libyan camp." Ethiopia is a close ally of Libya, which supports the insurgents. On Friday, Mr. Goukoni accused the United States and France of sabotaging the talks by coercing Mr. Habre not to attend, and he demanded the immediate withdrawal of French troops from Chad. (Reuters, UPI)

For the Record

James A. Baker 3d, President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, has said that he would not continue in his job after the end of 1984 even if Mr. Reagan were re-elected, it was reported Friday. In an interview with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Mr. Baker, 52, that he had planned to remain in his position no longer than four years. He has been Reagan's chief of staff since the inauguration in January 1981. (UPI)

James J. Kirkpatrick has decided to remain the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, in order not to disrupt President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy during an election year, sources at the U.S. mission in New York said Friday. (AP)

Christine Craft, demoted in 1981 from her television news anchor job in Kansas City, Missouri, was awarded \$325,000 Friday by a federal jury in Joplin, Missouri, on the retrial of her suit against Metromedia Inc. She had charged her former employer was more interested in her appearance than her journalistic skills. (AP)

Islamic Ministers Seek a Consensus

Leadership Fight Is Put Off as Summit in Morocco Nears

United Press International

RABAT, Morocco — Muslim foreign ministers, seeking to reach an understanding before the beginning of a summit of their leaders Monday in Casablanca, put off a contest for the leadership of the Islamic Conference Organization.

In an apparent attempt to find common ground, the delegates adopted a resolution condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. But they said that finding a consensus on solving such conflicts as the Iran-Iraq war, the conflict in Lebanon and the Palestinian question still lay ahead of them.

"The really big task still needs to be done," a conference delegate said. "We have major issues to be resolved in the Arab world."

Delegates decided to let Secretary-General Habib Chatti, a Tunisian, stay in his post as head of the 43-nation Islamic Conference.

Chatti Deplores Divisions

Earlier, Henry Kamm of the New York Times reported from Rabat:

The foreign ministers heard a gloomy description of the divisions in the Islamic world, fewer than the 42 member countries plan to attend, and many will not be represented by their heads of state.

heads of state are not expected to attend.

"We are today not in a better position than at the time of the third Islamic summit conference," Mr. Chatti said, "and one could even say that our position, alas, is only deteriorating."

Speaking of the U.S. and Soviet roles in Islamic conflicts, Mr. Chatti mentioned the Soviet Union only by implication, by saying he deplored foreign occupation of Afghanistan. He cited the United States by name in praising Syria for resisting "repeated American provocations."

The secretary-general expressed the hope that the "slight improvement" in U.S.-Syrian relations would continue and lead the United States to revise its policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Chatti, as well as the other principal speaker at the opening session, the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, spoke in particularly bleak terms of the war between Iran and Iraq. He said he hoped the Islamic meeting would find a way of ending the bloodshed. Because of the divisions in the Islamic world, fewer than the 42 member countries plan to attend, and many will not be represented by their heads of state.

Afghanistan has been suspended since the Soviet-sponsored government of Babrak Karmal took control. Iran has announced its decision not to participate because Iraq will be represented.

Egypt's membership was suspended when it concluded its peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Nonetheless, Libyans in Rabat said that their leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, might not attend because Egypt might.

President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria will not attend, but Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is expected. The PLO is a full member of the organization.

King Hussein of Jordan is scheduled to address his nation's parliament, the National Assembly, on Monday and is not expected at the conference.

Although there had been speculation that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt might attend, sources now say that the most that could be expected was discussion of lifting the Egyptian suspension.

Conference participants noted that a leading body of al-Fatah, the principal faction in the PLO, said in a communiqué Thursday after a meeting in Tunis that it did not



Habib Chatti

oppose the "reintegration of Egypt into the Arab world."

This was an outcome of a discussion within Fatah of Mr. Arafat's meeting with Mr. Mubarak last month in Cairo.

Arafat Trip to Jordan Seen

Mr. Arafat will go to Jordan next week, after the Islamic summit concludes. The Associated Press reported in Tunis, quoting Palestinian sources, Mr. Arafat left Tunis on Friday for Algiers, where he was to make a brief visit en route to Casablanca.

Assad Urges U.S. Neutrality, Positive Role in Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

troops responded with tanks, mortars and automatic weapons.

The firing appeared to have come from a building near the Druze town of Shweifat, on a hill to the east overlooking the marine positions at the airport.

Beirut airport suspended flights briefly during the fighting.

Elsewhere in Beirut Friday, snipers fired on a school bus in the Christian suburb of Hadaith, injuring three children; two gunmen on a motorcycle in central Beirut shot and slightly wounded the wife of the French cultural attaché; and two civilians were killed and 10 wounded in a shooting on the southeastern edge of the capital and near Beirut port.

The renewed violence coincides with the collapse of efforts to reach agreement among warring Lebanese factions on a security plan aimed at disengaging the contending forces.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, broke off the bargaining and left for Moscow Thursday, charging bad faith by the Lebanese government during the negotiations and adding new conditions as his price for agreement, including the end of a curfew in Beirut and abolition of press censorship.

Senior Lebanese government officials expressed little optimism for halting the violence. They had hoped Mr. Rumsfeld's meeting with President Assad would produce an end to the fighting.

There was no immediate explanation of why the bus carrying 20 children became the target of gunmen. Film on state-run television showed its front window riddled with bullet holes.

The attack on Eliane de Chico, the wife of the French cultural attaché, was the second attack this month on a member of the French diplomatic mission in Beirut. A grazed her face as she left her house.

The incident was similar to one 10 days ago when motorcycle gunmen seriously wounded the driver of the French consul as he waited outside the consul's house.

On Thursday, a gunman in a car fired four shots from a pistol, equipped with a silencer, into a car belonging to the French Embassy.

Russians Encourage Jumblatt

Mr. Jumblatt met with Soviet officials on Friday and received a reaffirmation of Soviet support for his fight against Israel and the multinational forces in Lebanon, according to Tass. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Talks Urged By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

re-elected in a continuing climate of U.S.-Soviet hostility.

A U.S. overture could come in the form of a new offer in the suspended talks at Vienna on reducing conventional forces in Europe, reports say. When the negotiations were interrupted late last year, the two sides were close to a technical agreement, according to NATO sources.

Agreement in the interrupted Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles could even quicker, Mr. Kissinger said, if Soviet leaders decided to accept the stationing of some new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said European leaders could help persuade the Soviet Union to resume negotiations by being more outspoken in their defense of NATO policies.

European leaders should realize, he said, that the Reagan administration has avoided rash conduct and, "in practice, abandoned its confrontational style."

The Gulf between the United States and Europe, he said, only makes it more difficult to maintain a productive East-West dialogue.

He said the alliance's most important problem now is to redefine its long-range strategy in light of the loss of U.S. nuclear superiority and the economic problems that have caused some European nations to curb military spending.

On Thursday, the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, called for a new Western consensus on relations with the Warsaw Pact countries. Speaking at the Brussels conference, Mr. Tindemans recommended that NATO conduct a broad study of alliance goals and strategies, such as a Belgian diplomat, André Harmel, led in 1967.

Recommending another such review, Mr. Kissinger said Western leaders must not flinch from discussing limited nuclear war — a highly emotional subject after the recent anti-nuclear campaigns.

"If the worst happens — for whatever reason — governments have an obligation to humanity and



Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, talks with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, at the conference in Brussels on the future of NATO.

to history to limit the consequences," he said.

Only if European leaders publicly accept the risk of a limited nuclear war will Soviet planners be deterred, Mr. Kissinger said. Europeans, he added, should not indulge in the illusion that the threat of all-out U.S. nuclear retaliation would dissuade the Soviet Union from ever attacking Europe. This threat has lost credibility, he said. Mr. Kissinger said he avoided the dramatic phrasing that caused an outcry in Europe four years ago when he spoke about limited nuclear war.

The former secretary of state ridiculed charges that the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are intended for use in a limited nuclear war. "If the United States needed shorter-range weapons for this purpose, we could have deployed them, without controversy, on ships or other platforms," he said.

Soviet forces, he added, could only invade Europe after neutralizing the new U.S. missiles, a step they would take only after attacking U.S. missile launchers in the

United States. So the intermediate-range missiles serve to link U.S. and European defenses, Mr. Kissinger said.

Conventional defenses also need to be re-examined, he said, and the alliance must study "whether every NATO deployment decided a generation ago must be sacrosanct for all eternity." This appeared to be an allusion to the calls by some U.S. congressmen for a gradual reduction in U.S. troop levels in Europe, especially if European countries reduce their own military budgets.

6 Killed in U.K. Storms;

More Gales Are Forecast

United Press International

LONDON — Hurricane-force winds, which killed at least six persons and caused millions of pounds worth of damage across Britain, subsided late Friday but meteorologists warned that blizzards and more gales were expected.

Five Belgium trawlers were feared missing in storms off northeast England. Winds in the north of England and Scotland reached 104 miles per hour (167 kilometers per hour), the Weather Center said.

Yugoslavia's 'Golden Youth' Desert Work and Ideology for Discotheques

By David Binder

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — "They don't want to work. They'd rather sleep until noon and get money from their parents. At night, they make the rounds of five or six night spots — the new disco on Usticka Street. Our acquaintances, they don't believe in anything. Not in politics, the party or the state. Just clothes and music."

Marina, a dark-eyed, 23-year-old Serbian university student, was talking about some of her contemporaries, who make up what is sometimes described as the "golden youth" of Yugoslavia — the sons and daughters of Communist Party and government officials.

They are a small minority of Yugoslavia's young people, but some of their habits, including drug use, are troubling the authorities. Elsewhere, they would be considered dropouts.

A report in a Sarajevo newspaper in September said there were "officially, 10,000 registered addicts" in Yugoslavia. But the number is "widely assumed to be much greater." The majority, the report said, are from 13 to 25 years old, although 20 percent of Yugoslavia's known heroin users are over 25.

In a Yugoslav home, a father confided, "We have a small tragedy in the family." His son, he said, was arrested 10 days earlier in an Adriatic coastal town where he had been working as a tourist guide.

"He had a head-on collision with another car," he said. "His friend was kneeling on the front seat next to him and the went through the windshield. They took 52 stitches."

"Worse still, they found drugs on my son," he said. "Marijuana, LSD. It turned out he was on the fringe of a ring that had bases in Sarajevo and Venice. They arrested twenty of them."

Yugoslavia, lying athwart the main land route between the Middle East and Northern Europe, has long been an unwilling and unwitting channel for drug traffic to the profitable markets of Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris. Much of the drug traffic comes through in big international trucks

that have supposedly been sealed for transit.

"It's spillage, at least," a U.S. Embassy official said of the drugs that find their way to the markets in Yugoslavia. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, the diplomat said, is helping train Yugoslav narcotics inspectors to curb the trade.

In another dimension of the problem, there appear to be hundreds of young specialists, including doctors and dentists, out of work in Yugoslavia's big cities, even though their services are desperately needed in nearby smaller cities.

"There are 400 dentists in Belgrade and many of them have no work," a medical student observed. "But try to find a dentist in Kragujevac."

Sandinist Backs Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers who witnessed the incident said Thursday.

They said Nicaraguan forces continued to fire on the aircraft for five minutes after it landed on a road inside the Honduran border near Cifuentes. Six small, round holes that appeared to have been made by bullets were visible in a mud embankment just above a patch of blood in a ditch next to the spot where the helicopter touched down, and reporters dug a metal slug out of one of the holes.

The holes appeared to lend support to U.S. assertions that gunfire from Nicaraguan troops hit the pilot after he stepped out of the aircraft.

The Honduran soldiers' accounts made in informal interviews Thursday morning that were cut short by the approach of a Honduran officer. A U.S. military spokesman in Honduras has said only that it was "possible" that the helicopter had flown over Nicaragua, adding that the four-seat craft could have been blown off its planned route within Honduras.

Viewed Thursday in Cifuentes, the helicopter had no visible markings identifying it as a U.S. military aircraft. Mud was caked over two-inch-high gray lettering saying "U.S. Army" on the body of the craft, and the letters appeared in any case to be too small to have been seen from the ground.

Envoys Reportedly Recalled

Honduras and Nicaragua have recalled their respective ambassadors, further straining relations between the two nations after the downing of the U.S. helicopter. Reuters reported Friday from Tegucigalpa, quoting diplomatic sources.

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BRIEFS

University Shut by Riot
Sicilia Leone has closed the University of California, San Diego, for the day after a riot broke out on the campus. A statement said that the rioters had damaged property, looted shops, and set fire to several buildings. The police used tear gas to clear the rioters from the campus. A boy was reported to have been shot in the shoulder but there was no other injury.

Violated Arms Pact
The Soviet Union has violated the arms pact with the United States, according to a statement by the State Department. The pact, signed in 1972, limited the number of strategic nuclear weapons each country could possess. The statement said that the Soviet Union had exceeded its limit by 10 percent.

Price Freeze Plan
The European Community's powerful Council of Ministers has agreed to freeze prices for a number of agricultural products. The freeze will last for 18 months. The products include wheat, barley, and oats. The freeze is intended to stabilize prices and protect farmers from market fluctuations.

Broadcast Chief Sentenced
The former head of Poland's state broadcaster, Andrzej Gajda, has been sentenced to eight years in prison. He was convicted of embezzling \$300,000 in bribes from foreign companies. Gajda was also found guilty of giving illegal gifts to officials and of covering up the deaths of two aides.

Sharon's defense minister, left, and cabinet for lost job
The former Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, has been removed from his post as defense minister. He was replaced by Yitzhak Mordechai. Sharon's cabinet has also been reshuffled. The changes were made after a series of disagreements between Sharon and the prime minister, Menachem Begin.

Officials Are Executed
Two high-ranking officials involved in the execution of political prisoners in Cambodia have been executed. They were found guilty of complicity in the killings. The executions were carried out by the Khmer Rouge regime.

Prevent Chad Talks
Efforts to initiate peace talks between Chad and Libya have been blocked. The Libyan government has refused to attend the talks. The talks were organized by the United Nations to resolve the conflict in Chad.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Protection Begins

For the Candidates

The Secret Service begins its election-year protection of presidential candidates this week. A sure indication that the 1984 campaign season has arrived. For some of the Democratic aspirants, the protection will begin in New Hampshire on Sunday, when all eight of them gather at Dartmouth College for a debate.

The protection will be nothing new for three candidates. Walter F. Mondale was accompanied by the Secret Service when he was vice president, as was George S. McGovern during his 1972 presidential bid. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson is already being guarded by a Secret Service team. Mr. Jackson's staff asked for protection early in his campaign, citing threats against the black candidate's life.

An advisory committee comprising congressional leaders and former Secretaries of State William P. Rogers set up guidelines — based on fund-raising and primary election results — to determine who is a "major candidate" and is therefore entitled to protection. Candidates can reject the protection, but none of the Democrats has. The Secret Service generally provides two teams of eight agents for each candidate.

As president, of course, Ronald Reagan receives much greater protection. So far, no other Republican has met the guidelines for protection.

Just Plain Dan,

If You Don't Mind

One Dan White, of Sylmar, California, says he will use his wife's name from now on when he makes restaurant reservations. Another Dan White, of West Los Angeles, has instructed his wife and children to hang up if they get unusual calls. Dan White, an investigative journalist from Sherman Oaks, California, finds himself hesitating to give his last name when he is introduced at parties. The three men are apprehensive these days because they share their name with a man who was paroled last week after serving five years and 40 days for manslaughter in the 1978 shootings of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and a city supervisor, Harvey Milk.

Mr. White, 37, was paroled to a secret location in Los Angeles County because of his association with the late Mayor Moscone.

Cholesterol Study in U.S. Hailed as 'Landmark'
The study, which was conducted by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, is the first conclusive evidence that lower cholesterol levels in the bloodstream reduce the rate of heart attacks and coronary heart disease. The study is hailed as a "landmark" study.

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A Chase That Stopped

A Thousand Trips

A mixed shepherd dog gained fame, a new name and the curses of thousands of commuters during a snowy morning rush hour this week when he strayed onto the tracks of Washington's Metro subway. Metro officials halted trains between several major stops for 52 minutes while police and animal control officers scrambled through tunnels to catch the dog. About 100 riders were trapped in a dark tunnel throughout the incident; officers finally caught the dog, whom they later named Metro. The city's animal control agency said it was grateful to transit officials for halting the trains.



David R. Gergen

Gergen Walks Away

From Power's Charms

Friday was David R. Gergen's last day as communications director at the White House. He is leaving to teach, to write, and, he said, to convince himself that he can walk away from the seductions of power. "It's so easy to become a more warped person, to become so wrapped up in the success of a president," he said. "I think you close up some inside." But he added, "When things are tough, it's the most exhilarating place in the world." Mr. Gergen, a veteran of the Nixon and Ford White Houses, will be teaching at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

More Americans

Are Eating to Live

At a time when the extent of hunger in the United States has become a controversial subject, a report from the U.S. Agriculture Department seems to show that some Americans are worrying more about eating too much. The average American, according to the report, consumed 1,387.4 pounds (628 kilograms) of food in 1982, or 7 pounds less than the year before. The data appear to reflect growing concern over consumption of fat, cholesterol and high-calorie foods. Americans ate less red meat and dairy products but increased their consumption of poultry and fresh vegetables.

One-Liners

American corporations and private individuals will donate more than \$68 billion to charity in 1984, an increase of \$5 million over last year, according to a Chemical Bank study. . . . The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will have to make "very heavy" cuts in its programs and staff because of a 1983 deficit of nearly \$900,000.

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Guerrillas Appear in Firm Control

Of One Salvadoran Coastal Region

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

JUCUARAN, El Salvador — Guerrillas appear to have established firm control over this town and an area of about 60 square miles around it, giving them access to the Pacific coast and authority over rich coffee and cotton plantations.

They enforce a simple legal code and dictate wages that planters must pay to laborers. But they have made few other visible efforts to alter patterns of life. The Christian Democratic mayor of Jucuaran, for example, has been allowed to retain his office and many of his functions.

At the bottom of the circular, a note reads, "Our own military personnel are subject to these norms and decrees."

Rebels have distributed another leaflet, headed "We demand just salaries for coffee pickers," to landowners in the area. It informs them that "the conditions for this coffee season are completely different from those which have existed during the long period of capitalist domination." The leaflet contains a salary schedule for laborers and a warning that guerrillas will take "serious measures" to enforce it.

The only overt rebel presence in Jucuaran on one recent day was a group of six youthful guerrillas standing in a shaded spot and gazing absently at the dusty town plaza. The guerrillas said their leaders had no fixed bases, but patrolled the area constantly.

Since the second bridge leading into Jucuaran was destroyed six months ago, the town has lost much of its contact with the rest of El Salvador. Visitors can drive south from the coastal highway for about four miles until they come to what was once the Moropala Bridge, now a twisted and slowly rusting bulk protruding from the shallow Rio Grande de San Miguel.

They must cross the river on a raft, and ride into Jucuaran on a truck whose driver has been given what amounts to an exclusive franchise on the route by the rebels.

In Jucuaran, the effects of isolation are evident. A schoolteacher said he assumed that the local grade school would open on schedule when vacation ends later this month, but that commerce had ground to a virtual halt.

"When the guerrillas took control of the town from the army," he said, "that didn't make much difference to us. What really changed life in these parts was losing the bridges."

A man lying in a burlap hammock in front of his earthen shack said that about one third of the town's 3,000 people left after the guerrillas moved in, fearing that the town would be bombed from the air. He said they had been allowed to leave freely, but he complained that some of the guerrillas were spreading rumors that those who remained were collaborating with guerrillas.

U.S. Said to Elude Pretoria Arms Ban

By Lexie Verdorn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has sharply increased export of items with military uses to South African companies in the last three years, according to a private report that was to be issued Friday. But State Department officials said most of the sales were of data-encoding equipment to banks and could not be used for weapons.

The report, based on nonclassified U.S. State Department figures released under the Freedom of Information Act, was compiled by the American Friends Service Committee and the Washington Office on Africa, a church-union lobby.

According to the report, the State Department's Office of Munitions Control has authorized 29 export licenses, worth \$28.3 million, for goods and technology that have military capabilities and are being sold privately by U.S. companies to South African concerns. It has rejected 31 applications.

Thomas Conrad, author of the report, criticized the practice, saying, "Once this technology reaches South Africa, it will be impossible to prevent it from being used for military purposes." Such a diversion could occur because some of the exports go to companies doing research for the South African government, he said.

[At the White House, the presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday, "The report is inaccurate." The Associated Press reported. He insisted the United States observes the United Nations

arms embargo. "We go out of our way to ensure that we do not approve the export to South Africa of equipment readily adaptable to military uses."

In 1977, the U.N. Security Council approved a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa because of apartheid. Following that, the Office of Munitions Control under the Carter administration issued \$4.6 million in licenses to South African concerns in 1978, \$25,000 worth in 1979 and none in 1980.

State Department officials familiar with the licensing process said that most of the licenses approved for South Africa in the last three years have been for data-encoding equipment used by banks, primarily in machines such as automatic tellers. He said these sales were worth more than \$26 million.

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U.S. Agency May End Curbs

On Ownership of TV Stations

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has proposed to repeal rules limiting the number of commercial radio and television stations that can be owned by one person or company in the same geographic region.

The current "regional concentration" rule, adopted in 1977, bars a broadcaster from operating, controlling or owning three AM radio, FM radio or television stations if any two stations are located within 100 miles (162 kilometers) of a third station or if any of the stations' areas of service overlap.

The FCC said that the rules were imposed to resolve problems that arose from settling disputes on a case-by-case basis.

In its 4-1 ruling Thursday, the FCC said that the restrictions on multiple ownership actually may have imposed "substantial and possibly counterproductive costs on the public and the broadcasting industry" by creating economic risks hampering production of new programming, improvement of existing facilities, activation of used

occurrence of a first heart attack. Half of the men, randomly chosen, were given the cholesterol-lowering drug while the other half received a look-alike placebo. Both groups were also instructed to eat a moderately restricted diet aimed at lowering cholesterol. Thus, the only difference between the two groups was use of the drug. The men were then followed for seven to 10 years, depending on when they enrolled in the trial, to measure the health effects.

Both the diet and the drug clearly lowered cholesterol levels. During a brief period when both treatment groups were on the diet only, total cholesterol levels fell 3.5 percent. Then, when drug therapy was introduced during the first year, total cholesterol fell an additional 14 percent in the group that received it. The drug produced an even sharper reduction in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, the type particularly associated with coronary heart disease.

Although this drop in cholesterol levels was less than the scientists had expected, it was nevertheless enough to produce a significant drop in coronary heart disease, according to Robert L. Levy, vice president for health science at Columbia University, one of the scientists who addressed a news conference Thursday at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

Cholesterol Study in U.S. Hailed as 'Landmark'
The study, which was conducted by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, is the first conclusive evidence that lower cholesterol levels in the bloodstream reduce the rate of heart attacks and coronary heart disease. The study is hailed as a "landmark" study.

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Cholesterol Study in U.S. Hailed as 'Landmark'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Research by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute showing what scientists say is the first conclusive evidence that lower cholesterol levels in the bloodstream reduce the rate of heart attacks and coronary heart disease is being hailed as a "landmark" study.

Scientists cooperating in a 10-year, \$150-million nationwide study reported Thursday that use of a potent cholesterol-lowering drug, known as cholestyramine, substantially cut both blood cholesterol levels and coronary heart disease in middle-aged men who started out with very high cholesterol levels.

Basil M. Rifkind, the institute's project director for the study, described the findings as "the first study to demonstrate conclusively that the risk of coronary heart disease can be reduced by lowering blood cholesterol."

Previous studies had associated high blood cholesterol and cardiovascular disease and many health groups have recommended low-cholesterol diets, but it had remained an open question whether cholesterol reduction can actually reduce heart disease.

The participating scientists suggested that their findings could have broad implications. Although this particular study relied primarily on a drug to reduce blood cholesterol, they said.

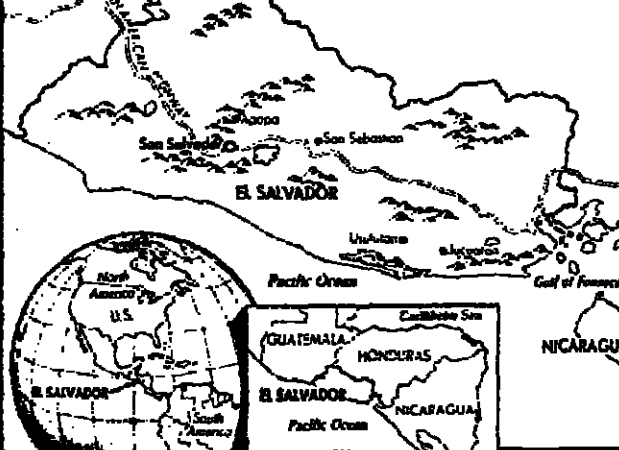
The study involved 3,806 men, aged 35 to 59, who had very high blood cholesterol levels — at least 265 units, well above the average of roughly 210 for that age. Only about 5 percent of men in North America have cholesterol levels that high. The men had no sign of any heart problems when the study started, and the trial was designed to see if lowering their blood cholesterol would prevent the later

occurrence of a first heart attack. Half of the men, randomly chosen, were given the cholesterol-lowering drug while the other half received a look-alike placebo. Both groups were also instructed to eat a moderately restricted diet aimed at lowering cholesterol. Thus, the only difference between the two groups was use of the drug. The men were then followed for seven to 10 years, depending on when they enrolled in the trial, to measure the health effects.

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Army in the early 1970s, was an outstanding economics student and campus activist at the University of El Salvador before leading a group of students and other leftists into guerrilla warfare. He was killed in an attack on the town of El Transito in 1975.

"We are strong here," said a 20-year-old guerrilla who gave his name as Jernelmo and said he had been a fighter for five years. He said he and his associates fought mainly with U.S.-made equipment, such as his M-16 automatic rifle and ammunition belt.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Recognizing the Vatican

After 116 years the United States has again established full diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is a sensible and overdue move, one anticipated last month when Congress ended a ban that had been imposed — in a burst of anti-papal feeling after the American Civil War — against funding full diplomatic representation at the Holy See. American presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt have recognized a practical requirement to send a personal representative to take advantage of the formidable diplomatic resources of the Vatican, to which more than 100 nations accord the formal status of a sovereign state. The prominence of Pope John Paul II has confirmed for many Americans the desirability of such a tie.

In political circles there appears to be general acceptance of the step, plus a certain awareness that to express reservations is to risk being misunderstood. There is, nonetheless, a strong current of unhappiness among some liberal as well as conservative Protestant church groups.

They claim that the new step entails preferential treatment for the Roman Catholic Church and thus violates the First Amendment's separation of church and state. We do not find these objections persuasive, although unquestionably they are strongly felt.

This important political step is being taken without, so far, any substantial public participation. No hearings were held either on Senator Richard Lugar's bill to rescind the 116-year ban on funding a full diplomatic mission at the Vatican, or on President Reagan's decision to establish the new tie. That puts a special obligation on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be hospitable to all views when it holds hearings on Mr. Reagan's expected promotion of William Wilson, a California developer who has been his personal Vatican representative, as his new ambassador. There are some important considerations that still have to be talked through.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican sounds purely political. The diplomatic arguments for doing it are thin. The arguments against it are hardly stronger, but they are deeply felt by millions of Americans. So why revive such a contentious issue? We suspect that Richard Wirthlin's polling for the White House indicated that, on balance, it is a political winner.

Diplomatic relations with Rome are not a legal issue. Although they were cut off by statute in 1867, in step with Italy's unification, that law was repealed last year.

Nor is there much of a constitutional issue. Fundamentalists opponents of recognizing the Vatican say that recognition violates the separation of church and state spelled out in the first 10 words of the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Those words prohibit establishment of an official church, but not diplomatic ties to Rome or Mecca or anywhere else. President Reagan has no thought of opening the door to an official state religion.

His administration makes a practical argument for recognition: It will supposedly provide better access to the Vatican's worldwide contacts and information. A bigger staff in Rome will be better able to engage the Vatican bureaucracy, but that is a thin argument. Con-

sider the much greater advantage of diplomatic relations with places like Cuba and North Vietnam, which remain unrecognized because Washington doesn't like their governments.

What the question of Vatican relations comes down to, finally, is domestic politics — and at one level the politics would seem to militate against recognition. Mainstream Protestants seem less alarmed about full recognition than when President Truman tried it three decades ago; but fundamentalists, a growing force, oppose it. Some Jews are cool to the idea, remembering that the pope embraced Yasser Arafat but refuses to recognize Israel. Most interesting, the reaction of the American Catholic hierarchy has been lukewarm. The bishops may see some similarity of interest between a president angered by their bishops' stand on nuclear weapons and a pope dissatisfied with the American church's discipline.

Mr. Reagan is presumably banking on recognition of the Vatican as a vote-getter among America's 52 million Roman Catholics, and hoping that it is not so offensive to his natural constituents among conservative Protestants that they will abandon him.

The operative word, in short, is not constitutionality or religion or diplomacy. It is, in this election year, arithmetic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mondale and the Deficit

Like most candidates who do not currently hold office, Walter Mondale is free to criticize those who do — and he does, occasionally in vitriolic terms. He lambastes the Reagan administration's 10 percent income tax cuts, and then comes back and says that John Glenn's proposed 10 percent income tax surcharge is "regressive." He says the Reagan administration is "getting away with murder" on the deficits, and that he would cut the deficit, whatever its size, in half. That sounds good, but the question remains: How?

Mr. Mondale is the candidate who proclaims, "I am ready to be president." He argues that he alone has the experience and knowledge needed to govern. But, like most candidates, he has not got down to uncomfortable specifics yet. True, he has spelled out some ways by which he would cut the deficit: by trimming defense and farm spending, for example, and putting in a hospital cost containment plan similar to one rejected during the Carter years. All these things might be feasible and might help. But even Mr. Mondale admits they are not enough: "We need more revenues." And the specifics he comes up with — capping the third year of the tax cut, repealing indexation — yield only nickels and dimes for deficit-cutting in 1985 or 1986.

Yet Mr. Mondale has given tantalizing hints

as to what he would favor: a "simplified" progressive tax system, with "equal treatment" that would promote savings and investment, and "does not lead to tax shuffles of paper assets." He hints strongly that he would increase the corporate income tax, which has almost faded from existence thanks to the 1981 tax cut bill. It sounds good — maybe too good to be true. As a former member of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Mondale knows that when you get down to drafting a tax law, you have to make difficult choices and bear powerful interests. No one expects a candidate to draft a tax statute. But a candidate who bases his campaign on knowledge and competence can reasonably be expected to indicate how he would resolve some of the difficult choices.

This is a candidate who stands well ahead of his rivals in primary polls and who is the favorite of most political insiders. But sooner or later he has to win ordinary people's votes. Last fall Mr. Mondale found it in him to tell a group of businessmen that "over the last three years most of us in this room received more tax cuts than we needed." He has done more already than Mr. Reagan has to say how the deficit could be cut. Having criticized the Glenn tax program, he is prepared to say what the Mondale tax program would be.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Zhao Skirts the Danger Zones

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has been careful not to tread on any sensitive toes during his official visit to the United States. There are several major areas of disagreement, but Mr. Zhao has carefully skirted the danger zones. If he wanted to be careful could have provoked a major diplomatic row over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the Reagan administration's attitude toward Taiwan generally.

Despite China's alignment with the Third World nations in its attacks on U.S. policy, most notably in the Middle East, Washington and Beijing have much to agree about. They are in accord in Indochina, Afghanistan.

— The Bangkok Post.

America has a strong strategic interest in good relations with China, not least because Beijing perceives Russia as being the "threat of

threats." The fly in the ointment is Taiwan. However, the Chinese have recently been referring to Taiwan as a legacy of history, and they may be proposing to soft-pedal until they have first gobbled up Hong Kong.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Anti-American elements continue to exist among high-level policymakers in the Chinese Communist regime. We must remind the U.S. government not to fall into a Communist trap.

— Shin Sheng Pao (Taipei).

Zhao Ziyang is the most capitalistic, least socialist leader China has had in a long time. He should be easy for us to get along with. He wears Western clothing and has been instrumental in turning his nation from purely socialist economic dogma to a system that any U.S. businessman would understand.

— Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

FROM OUR JAN. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: King Edward Ivis Spaniards
MADRID — The report that King Edward is shortly to meet King Alfonso in Vigo gives rise to considerable bitterness in the Madrid press at the fact that the former has so long delayed paying an official visit to Spain. Under the heading "International Discourtesy," "El Pais" says that King Alfonso's marriage to a British princess has added little to British friendliness towards Spain. "King Edward's rapid visits to King Alfonso at Cartagena and San Sebastian cannot be considered sufficient. Until King Edward officially visits Madrid, the Republicans cannot but resent Britain's discourtesy to Spain, who helped her to victory over her rival, France, in the Peninsular War."

1934: A Senator Criticizes France
WASHINGTON — Senator William E. Borah has announced that he would support a bill penalizing foreign nations which have defaulted in debt payments by outlawing future financing by them in the United States. Despite the Idaho Republican's support, the bill, which his directly at France, is expected to fail. "The only proposition regarding debts," the senator declared, "is how best to deal with the subject and to deal effectively with the amounts due, which are becoming very large. We are entitled under all the rules of equity and justice to payment of debts which belong to the taxpayers of the United States."

When a Democrat Wants Bipartisan Government

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Theodore C. Sorensen, who served as special counsel and principal speechwriter for President Kennedy, has come up with a remarkable idea. In a book called "A Different Kind of Presidency: A Proposal for Breaking the Political Deadlock," to be published later this month, he argues that "the time has arrived in this country for a temporary bipartisan 'grand coalition' of national unity."

Mr. Sorensen proposes:

- A president and vice president of opposite parties, each agreeing in advance to serve one term only and to decline all partisan activities.

- A cabinet and sub-cabinet equally divided between the parties.

- A "small but experienced bipartisan White House staff acting as a unifying force in government."

- A presidential advisory council of elder statesmen.

- A council of economic cooperation and coordination, "harmonizing the practices of private interests."

- A joint executive-congressional delegation to the Soviet-American arms reduction talks.

- And "a return to politics as usual at the end of four years."

The drastic remedy of a temporary coalition government is needed, Mr. Sorensen says, to end the "gridlock" that has kept America from dealing with the nuclear arms race, runaway inflation, the decline of the U.S. economy, the position in the world, the threat of debt wars, the rise of Third World debt and the grave instability he sees in neighboring Mexico.

Unless these problems are solved in the next five years, Mr. Sorensen says, we "risk unacceptable consequences." Yet "every one of these problems is a political minefield that no political party and no branch of government can dare to cross alone."

Thus the need for a coalition government, such as Abraham Lincoln established when he invited Democrat Andrew Johnson to join him on the National Union ticket during the Civil War election of 1864.

There are compelling reasons to question Mr. Sorensen's novel scheme. The suspension of partisan politics involves almost "that willing suspension of disbelief" which Coleridge said "constitutes poetic faith."

Mr. Sorensen seems a bit uncertain himself just when a would-be president should reveal his coalition government plan. He says the suggestion could come as early as the outset of a campaign or as late as Inauguration Day. In the latter case, he concedes, the elected vice president would have to be persuaded to step down in favor of an opposition-party appointee.

The real problem is not the awkwardness and inherent implausibility of such a scheme. It is the underlying assumption that somewhere out there, just beyond the reach of partisanship, are those fine national solutions, just waiting to be put into effect by high-minded people.

The reality is different. As John F. Kennedy said in the 1960 campaign, "Mr. Nixon and I both want peace. All Americans do. We both want to put an end to the arms race, and the possibility of a nuclear holocaust. But we disagree, and we disagree very fundamentally, on the nature and the effort and the leadership which the pursuit of peace requires."

That disagreement is at least as great today between Democrats and Republicans on the bedrock questions at home and abroad. To his credit, President Reagan has set forth the principles on which he is pre-

pared to govern in both foreign and domestic affairs. He has defended those principles for three years in office, against all criticisms.

Now, as the election approaches, some of his critics, lacking an equal degree of confidence in their own principles, are taking refuge in the myth of "nonpartisan solutions."

John B. Anderson, who challenged Mr. Reagan in the 1980 Republican primaries and in the general election and lost badly both times, now promotes a new National Unity Party.

Mr. Sorensen's plan for a coalition government suggests a lack of confidence on the part of a distinguished Democrat in the ability of his party to produce a leader who can meet and defeat Ronald Reagan on the high ground of principle and policy.

Mr. Sorensen's mentor, John Kennedy, understood that there is a need for bipartisanship on some issues. He forged mutually profitable relationships with Republican senators like Leverett B. Saltonstall and Everett McKinley Dirksen. But Kennedy was intensely partisan, and he believed in a partisan presidency. "The Republican Party and the Democratic Party have entirely different histories and an entirely different approach," he said in the 1960 campaign. "On all the great issues that disturb our country, our parties have divided."

I have to believe that Kennedy's inclination would be to fight — not to merge. That a close associate like Mr. Sorensen would argue for merger says something striking about the morale of some Democrats as this election year begins.

The Washington Post.

When French Intellectuals Applaud An Actor for Speaking New Lines

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A tide has turned. The French intellectual establishment, long a fiefdom of the left, has broken away from its political tutelage.

It would be wrong to say it has shifted to the right. The new theme is that the age-old left-right vendetta, honed by temperate rhetoric among current politicians, is obsolete nonsense.

It is too early to say how far and deep the new trend will carry. But this is a historical change of direction in French cultural life. There are many signs that large parts of the public agree and are fed up with what is called the "polarization" of discourse between dogmatic enemies.

The exasperation has not visibly affected practical politics, although it adds to the distress of Socialist leaders whose popularity has wilted. Ironically, this has come after the left achieved power for the first time in a generation.

Further, it has come when anti-Americanism is on the rise in the rest of Europe, and in the very country that had defined independence and free thinking as thumbing its nose at the United States. It is primarily students and intellectuals who express anti-Americanism elsewhere on the Continent, so the new mood of French intellectuals makes France an exception to the trend.

The resounding tocsin among the crowd that has long made its spiritual home on the Left Bank is Yves Montand. The beloved 62-year-old singer-actor doesn't exactly qualify in the highbrow set. He has always been too earthy, unpretentious and popular for that. But the outpouring of response from self-proclaimed intellectuals to his recent declarations denouncing "Red fascism" and extolling democracy shows that something fundamental has happened. Mr. Montand has been thanked for "saying out loud what we've all been thinking about our breath," as a lifelong leftist writer put it.

Jean Daniel, editor of the pro-Socialist weekly

TPC, CCCT, SIGIEP or CCEA?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — How is international economic policy made in the Reagan administration? I have been putting this question to senior officials.

According to Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's economic council, there are basic "ground rules" that all of the "players" understand and apply. But the players include most key administration officials, from the secretaries of state, treasury and defense on down. And the working committees, some of which overlap, spell out a most confused alphabet soup.

The administration believes that that ground rule gives the trade ambassador, Bill Brock — who heads a Trade Policy Committee (TPC) — "his general guidance," Mr. Feldstein said.

But there is also a Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade (CCCT) headed by the president, with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige the real boss as chairman pro tem. Often Mr. Brock and Mr. Baldrige disagree, a recent case being Mr. Baldrige's support for more protection for domestic textile producers, against opposition from Mr. Brock. Mr. Brock also lost to Mr. Baldrige's insistence on setting up a Department of International Trade and Industry, presumably modeled on Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Mr. Brock regards the DITI proposal, not yet passed by Congress but supported by Mr. Reagan, as protectionist.

There is an ongoing dispute between Mr. Baldrige and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who wants tighter controls on sensitive

exports — computers to China, for example — than does Mr. Baldrige.

Some think the top-ranking acronym in the soup is SIGIEP — the Senior Inter-Government Group on International Economic Policy, chaired by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan. Secretary of State George Shultz is the vice-chairman.

It was SIGIEP that debated U.S. policy on the Siberian gas pipeline for Europe, and also whether or not to be generous with subsidized aid for developing countries through the World Bank. Mr. Shultz has his way on the pipeline, winning against Mr. Weinberger, but he lost to Mr. Regan on the aid question.

As the top man in the SIGIEP structure, Secretary Regan would seem to have a legitimate claim to the number one advisory rank on international economic affairs. But no one knows who gets in the last word in one-on-one conversations with the boss in the Oval Office.

Another guiding principle, according to Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel, is that the United States will not undertake to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to prop the dollar or pull it down, except in rare cases when markets are "disorderly." Basic decisions, Mr. Sprinkel said, are made by Mr. Regan and himself.

But questions relating to the dollar are also discussed in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA), whose pro-tem chairman is Secretary Regan. The CCEA's domain is domestic economics, but the lines are sometimes blurred.

Issues such as the huge debt

owed by the developing countries are handled by SIGIEP, although many of its critics contend that the Reagan administration failed to appraise the extent of the debt problem until confronted with the possibility early in 1982 of a default by Mexico. That looked like a threat to the health of some big American banks. But the major players in this case were two non-administration men, Chairman Paul Volcker of the Fed and the managing director of the IMF, Jacques de Larosiere.

Finally there is the State Department, where three top officials are economists by trade, not professional diplomats — Secretary Shultz, Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam and Undersecretary Allen Wallis. Perhaps more than anyone else in the Reagan government, Mr. Shultz understands the key interconnections between foreign policy and economic policy, and subtly tries to spread the gospel.

What does all this add up to? President Reagan seems to establish international economic policy only in response to crisis. Actual decisions can deviate greatly from highly touted principles on trade. And at any given time there are too many players on the field — some of them fighting each other.

If there is a single way to characterize international Reaganomics, it must be this: Lip service is paid to the importance of economic interdependence among nations, but, as the allies complain, the United States often takes actions without regard to international impact. Interdependence is fine, the administration seems to say, so long as the United States comes first.

The Washington Post.



Yves Montand, the beloved 62-year-old singer-actor, doesn't exactly qualify in the highbrow set. He has always been too earthy, unpretentious and popular for that.

ago" had an explosive effect. Until the book appeared in France in 1974 much of the intellectual elite simply refused to believe widely documented evidence of slave labor camps, forced confessions or thought crimes in the Soviet Union.

Opposition to the war in Algeria, the Vietnam War and the Pinochet coup in Chile kept alive sympathies for Soviet-backed causes of the early 1970s, with enough noise to drown out the Hungarians' revolution, the invasion of Czechoslovakia and everyday misery in the East.

The reassessment has been gathering quiet momentum for a few years, but Mr. Montand's public position has now enshrined it. The movement has been given a name: "the neo-realists."

Mr. Montand's passionate, finger-wagging television injunction gave it marching orders: "We have to defend democracy; that's all we've got left," he said last week.

The style may change again some day, but the Left Bank will never be the same. This is, as the French press says, a "phenomenal event."

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Shooting the Messenger

In response to the New York Times editorial entitled "A Case Against UNESCO" (JBT, Dec. 17):

I have little faith in the ability of the International Herald Tribune to report fairly about UNESCO.

The international press business is an extremely large and lucrative affair — and it is dominated by the United States. When "The World" editors argue through the forum that UNESCO provides, that efforts be made to share access to news, the reaction of the American media is, sadly but understandably, to seek to preserve their dominant position at all costs, even if that involves shooting the messenger.

UNESCO has taken the lead in the battle for literacy; it continues to work for the preservation of cultural monuments in all parts of the world; it carries on ambitious programs in education, science, culture and communication, and, as its constitution makes clear, it works for the preservation of peace through understanding. Not all of its programs succeed, and not all of them are good, but the positives outweigh the negatives. If the Reagan administration withdraws the American participation in UNESCO, we will gain the upper hand. Who benefits then?

HUMPHREY TINKIN, President, State University College, Potsdam, New York.

Little Liver Secrets

Regarding the agency report "Liver Lovers Embrace U.S. Produced Pork" (JBT, Jan. 11):

This little story about the "liveries" of U.S. producers does not raise more questions than it answers. The firm who produces does it in a country where feeding is illegal. Breeding might count for large livers but would not account for fat ones. "We have a lot of little secrets," he says.

America is the country of "liveries" advertising, detailed laboratory analysis, die-to-grow consumer research, isn't the Ford and Duesenberg tradition interested in this market?

ERIC ZIMMERMAN, President, State University College, Potsdam, New York.

Jack LaRue in Hollywood

The Associated Press — SANTA MONICA, Cal. — Jack LaRue, 80, who appeared in the Republic of China in 1932 and was a gangster in 1932, was reported in several newspapers in several cities and Wednesday of last week.

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Two Decades Later, Many Are Still Puffing Away

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Labor Day 1966 lives in memory. That morning I woke up coughing, hacking and spitting up blood, reaching for a pack of cigarettes. As my yellow-tipped fingers closed around the pack, somewhere in my shriveled interior a contemptuous voice whispered hoarsely: What a ridiculous condition for a grown man to get himself into!

I slumped back on my pillow like Saul falling to earth on the road to Damascus. With sudden lightheadedness I gazed at the bedside ashtray, overflowing with the foul detritus of addiction, and whispered a vow into the stale blue air: Never again!

I was a two-pack daily smoker by admission, and nearer three in private. Fancying myself a writer, I nevertheless could not coax "a" or

"the" out of the typewriter without first lighting up. Not uncommonly, when in the throes of literature, I found myself on one cigarette in hand, another in the ashtray and a third perched on the edge of the desk, all fuming like bombs.

In the Kennedy White House, where I served time as a correspondent, I took up cigars in imitation of the president and the press secretary. Later I switched to the cheap cigarillo, thin and deadly as a krait.

At one time I had a pipe collection and could still tell the best sitting rooms with one blast of imported, wine-flavored smoke. I had stayed in fashion I would have chewed the stuff. (In fact I did, in my youthful baseball days.)

Despite that history, and with the aid of several cartons of Life Savers and uncounted gallons of black coffee, I shook the habit in three days. On the morning of the fourth day I propounded Wicker's Iron Law of Redemption: If you want to stop smoking, you can; if you merely think you ought to, you're kidding yourself.

These musings were prompted by news that 20 years after the surgeon general first warned that smoking may be hazardous to your health, more than a third of Americans still light up and puff away. The more so the things change, the more they stay the same — including the Tobacco Institute, which still says statistical evidence is not sufficient to prove that smoking increases incidence of cancer and heart disease.

Dr. Luther L. Terry, then the surgeon general, issued that first report in 1964. The Federal Office on Smoking and Health says that 37.9 percent of U.S. males and 29.8 percent of women still smoke, although per capita cigarette consumption has fallen from 4,345 a year in 1963 to 3,512 today. That is still about half a pack a day for every man, woman and child in America.

There has been non-statistical progress. Federal regulations require that nonsmokers on airlines be seated away from those polluting themselves and their surroundings with smoke, and these non-smoking sections seem to be getting bigger.

'Was It Easy to Stop? Sure'

By Frank A. Oski

NEW YORK — "I smoke for my health," I proclaimed in 1979. Since I am a physician, this medical advice attracted amused attention. I reasoned that smoking made me cough and thus prevented pneumonia. It made my heart go faster and eliminated need for additional exercise. It curbed my appetite and kept me from getting fat. I no longer smoke for my health.

My health can't stand the help. At 51 I had a heart attack. I squandered my inheritance. Risk factors for early heart attacks include hypertension, diabetes, a family history of heart disease, abnormal blood lipid patterns and smoking. All the risk factors that I had no control over were in my favor. I chose to smoke. Strange how the evidence that linked smoking to heart disease appeared equivocal to me last month, and now the same data appear overwhelmingly convincing.

Why stop now? Smokers who stop after their first heart attack have an 80 percent chance of living 10 more years; if they don't, they have a 60 percent chance. As a smoker I always resented the fact that we, as a group, received no

gratitude, only scorn, from nonsmokers. How could nonsmokers know smoking was bad if there were no smokers to prove it? Being a member of the experimental group, rather than the control group, deserves a certain measure of societal appreciation. I've done my time — I'm now ready to be a control.

Will I miss

ARTS / LEISURE

Art Festival at Los Angeles Olympics Will Include 400 Events

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Tickets went on sale Friday for the 10-week Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival, which will feature artists from 23 countries. The festival will open June 1.

Billed as one of the largest cultural festivals ever held in the United States, it will include 400 performances by 76 music, dance, and theater companies, the commissioning of 10 immense murals that will be visible from the Los Angeles freeways, a film festival and 22 art shows, including one at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art of French Impressionist landscape paintings from the Louvre.

Through Aug. 12, there will be performances by the Britain's Royal Opera of Covent Garden, on its first visit to the United States, the United States debuts of four dance companies, including West Germany's Pina Bausch Wuppertaler Tanztheater on a stage planted with live grass that the dancers water during the performance; Shakespeare in English (The Royal Shakespeare Company), French (Le Théâtre du Soleil), and Italian (Piccolo Teatro di Milano), nude male dancers tied by their feet to cables and covered with white powder (Japan's Sankajuku), and a play about the winners of gold medals in the 1932 Olympics to be

staged in the Beverly Hills High School swimming pool (Nightfire, of northern California).

Three-and-a-half years ago, Robert Fitzpatrick, the festival's director and president of the California Institute of Arts, began a talent search, telephoning friends around the world and asking, "What have you seen in the last two years that stunned you, irritated you, or provoked you and that you're still thinking about?"

The result, Fitzpatrick said last week, is that the Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival is "taking a lot of risks, particularly in the area of theater. We have a play with no actors and no audience done with a Sony Walkman: the Antenna Theater from northern California; 18-foot-high giant puppets performing 'The Hobbit'; Théâtre sans Fil from Quebec; a lot of foreign-language theater without translations, including 'The Trojan Women' in Japanese; Waseda Sho-Gekijo; and carnival-vaudiville so full of nudity that we had trouble finding a picture to use in the brochure: Brazil's Grupo de Teatro Macunaíma."

Rule 34 of the Olympics mandates some kind of cultural event. Fitzpatrick's first question to himself was, What went wrong in Munich, Montreal, and Mexico? They all tried to compete head-on with the sports, he concluded. "They had dance or theater opening at the same time as the opening ceremonies of the games. The bulk of our festival will come before the games open, particularly the theater, because theater requires preparation of the spirit."

The festival, like the 1984 summer Olympic Games, is being privately financed through the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee. The corporate sponsor is The Times-Mirror Corp., parent company of The Los Angeles Times. According to Fitzpatrick, \$3 million of the \$10.3 million cash outlay has been donated by The Times-Mirror. Ticket revenues are expected to bring in \$3 million to \$4 million, and the rest will come from a recording arrangement and sales of souvenirs and posters.

Fitzpatrick said that there will actually be \$20 million worth of projects, half of which will be financed by corporations and foreign governments. "For example," he said, "the French Impressionist show cost over \$1 million. We put up 10 percent. The French government paid for insurance and shipping, and IBM paid the rest."

Priority seating is being reserved for those ordering one of four special ticket packages by March 1. They include a \$240 "premium" package for 11 events, including the Royal Shakespeare Company, Le Théâtre du Soleil and the China Performing Arts Company and a \$85 "family" package for six

events, featuring Circus Oz from Australia, which Fitzpatrick calls "a circus without animal smells," and the Korean National Dance Company.

The Joffrey Ballet, originally mentioned in the brochure as part of the premium package, will not participate. The opening event will be the daytime dedication of the

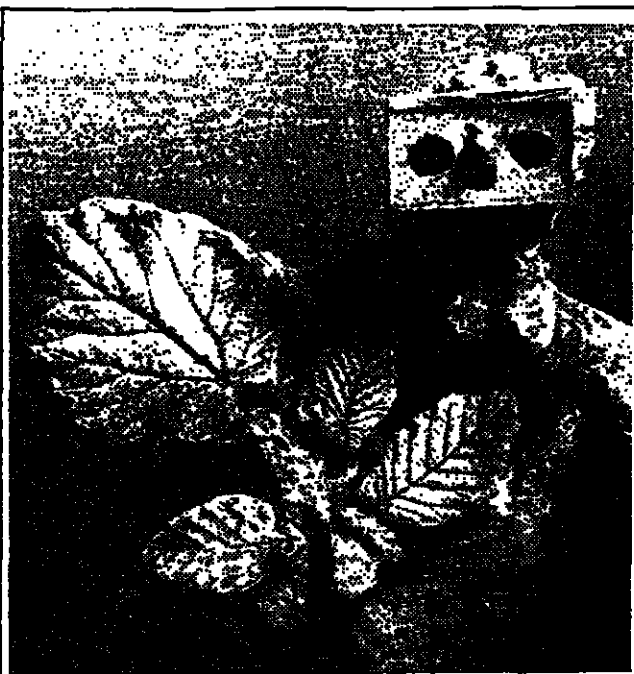
Robert Graham "Gateway" sculpture at the Los Angeles Coliseum, the festival closes with performances by the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Other highlights include a Hollywood Bowl concert the night before Olympic opening ceremonies, a Rose Bowl concert produced by Stevie Wonder, a movie exposition

featuring sports films, and a jazz festival by all-star performers from southern California.

Paul Ziffert, chairman of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee, said officials believed the festival would mark the city's emergence "from a sort of cultural wasteland... to the cultural capital of this country."

Ticket prices will range from \$5 to \$30, with an average price of \$16. The 400,000 tickets will be available by mail, on a first-come, first-served basis; ticket brochures can be ordered from Olympic Arts Festival, LAOOC, P.O. Box 9984, Marina Del Rey, Calif. 90293 or by telephone: (213) 741-7777. (LAT, NYT, UP)



Picasso's Sculpture

Pablo Picasso's prodigious output of paintings is well-known, but he also turned out a vast amount of plastic work. A selection of more than 600 of his sculptures, already shown in West Berlin, is on view at the Düsseldorf Kunststube through Jan. 29. Here are two examples from the exhibition, which was organized by Walter Spies, in cooperation with the Musée Picasso in Paris.



Police Deny Claim Of British Author On Lost Painting

The Associated Press

ROME — Italian experts have dismissed a British author's contention that a Caravaggio painting valued at up to \$6 million might have been lost during a 1980 earthquake, the newspaper La Repubblica reported Friday.

"The Nativity," painted by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio in 1609, was stolen from a church in Palermo, Sicily, in October 1969. Peter Watson claims in a new book, "The Caravaggio Conspiracy," that it was buried in rubble in the town of Laviano, 75 kilometers (46 miles) from Naples, during the earthquake on Nov. 23, 1981.

Watson said that posing as a corrupt art dealer he had arranged to have the painting sold to him in Laviano on Nov. 24. But the quake devastated the town the night before, apparently burying the painting and the people who had brought it, according to Watson.

The Rome daily quoted experts and police officials in Naples as saying that their investigations indicated that the painting was flown out of Sicily but never reached Italy's mainland.

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SOURIN MELKIAN

est, his work compares with the best that was produced in 17th-century Europe, leaving out Rembrandt and Vermeer.

Unfortunately, his career does not lend itself to the glamorizing essays that play a considerable role in attracting public attention, thereby stimulating museum interest and leading to huge prices.

Murillo was christened in Seville in 1618 — his birthdate is unknown — and stayed there until his death in 1682, immune from the direct influence of the leading masters of his time. Trained by a distant relative, an Italianate painter called Juan del Castillo, he never went to Italy and did not even set foot in Madrid. He must, however, have been exposed to the work of Velázquez, Zurbarán or Van Dyck, inasmuch as their work was to be seen in his home town.

This is not too good for the image of the painter of the past as we like it nowadays: he has to be an interesting figure, such as Leonardo or Van Dyck, or he must have led a tragic life, like Rembrandt.

A greater handicap is the strong religious feeling that pervades Murillo's work. A widespread dislike for any religious subjects made such paintings unsalable until the 1960s, and still, to a large extent, survives. A religious mood, expressing itself in the handling, if not the subject matter, is not popular either. All of which explains why Murillo generally does not create a sensation when his works turn up at auction. A portrait offered last April at Christie's fetched £378,000 (then about \$530,000).

This is a high price as the market for Murillo stands nowadays but it is hardly impressive if one considers the portrait, one of Murillo's greatest. A young girl is seen leaning to the right as she lifts a veil thrown over her hair. A subtle expression of wonder and concentration plays on her face as she looks at some invisible object.

There is a touch of the Le Nain brothers of France in the handling of the humble dress, and something of the Dutch painters' knack at catching the greatness of a banal face. But there is a major difference: this is not just a realistic picture of a peasant girl. It conveys the painter's perception of a wonderful

The Extremes of Neglect or Enthusiasm at Sales



Murillo's portrait of a young girl.

moment through the gesture, the light falling on the face.

If measured by the scale of the other paintings illustrated in Christie's "Review of the Season 1983," the price becomes ludicrously low. The kitschy "The Garden Bench" dated 1882, in which the painter James Joseph Tissot displays his mistress, Kathleen Newton, and her children with photographic precision, was sold for £561,000, a record auction price for a work by the artist, and any Victorian picture, "as the caption proudly notes."

Tissot's work is not rare — in marked contrast to Murillo's — which makes the record price fantastic and Murillo's price even more incomprehensible by comparison.

No less remarkable is the contrast between the Murillo price and those paid for two pastels by Degas at Christie's in New York in November 1982. Each showed two dancers poised in ungainly practicing postures. One brought \$1,045,000 (then \$1,418,000) and the other, \$1,320,000 (then \$1,781,000). The gigantic prices were paid because Impressionism is at its height and Degas is much admired — rightly so. Moreover, his pastels of ballet dancers are seen by most people as his most characteristic work. Alas, these were not his best.

It might be argued that Impressionists should not be compared with what auction houses refer to as "Old Masters" — any paintings dated earlier than the mid-19th

century. But even if price comparisons are confined to Old Master paintings, strange contrasts remain, owing to solidly entrenched categorization.

Although prices for English portrait paintings of the 17th century have risen enormously since the 1960s, when works by famous artists were sometimes sold for under £1,000, it is still largely considered "decorative." A remarkable "Portrait of Miss May," by John Michael Wright, as much admired in his day as his contemporary Sir Peter Lely, could be had for \$48,600 last June. This is only one third of the price — £140,400 — paid three months earlier, also at Christie's, for a particularly attractive family portrait by Thomas Gainsborough.

Characteristically, two record auction prices were paid at the Christie's July 1983 sale that included Wright's portrait. But Gainsborough's name is a catchword — and Wright's is not.

A portrait of the Rev. H. Say and his wife done in 1752 by Arthur Devis went up to £102,600. Like Wright's piece, it had been hanging at Godmersham Park. As Devis's work goes, it is a remarkable picture — but no more, no less than Wright's. The reason for its fetching more than twice as much probably lies in the false naïveté of the two prim characters. There is a faint Surrealist touch about it, of the type so much in favor now-

days, in contrast to Wright's aristocratic elegance.

The other record price in the same sale, £108,000, was paid for John Martin's "Belshazzar's Feast," dated 1820. A crowd in vaguely "ancient Romano-Greek" costume is seen inside a huge palace of semi-Greek, semi-Egyptian, inspiration. A Hanukkah lamp, not unlike the remarkable 17th-century German specimen preserved in the Musée de Cluny in Paris, is presumably intended to remind one that the scene is set in biblical times. A reddish fiery haze, the incense and the smoke of the feast? — attempts to dramatize it. As a forerunner of kitsch, it could not be better, but there is little else to add in its favor.

When considered from the investor's viewpoint, these contrasting examples cannot be assessed in absolute terms. It probably won't be long before the Murillo turns out to be a splendid investment — assuming, of course, its unidentified buyer should ever want to consider it as such. Even if currently out of public focus, Murillo is a great name. Eventually an important work with such a signature is bound to appeal to an institution. It is a good bet even over a fairly short period, say three to four years.

Devis's work is an equally sound buy, and is potentially easier to sell. It is still within the budget of a fairly large number of buyers. Above all, the ingredients of its appeal are linked to a mood due to last — academic perfection spiced with literary sophistication as seen by the modern eye.

Wright's portrait is a splendid picture, but not such a good financial buy. The name, extremely familiar to specialists, does not have the familiar ring to a wide circle that is essential for spectacular appreciation.

As for Martin, the precursor of kitsch, his record picture might soar to greater heights in the short-term future. At some point, there is bound to be a museum somewhere in the New World run by an obliging board of trustees and a curator busily engaged in a doctoral dissertation with a title like "The Ancient World: The Kitsch View." He would want it. So might film producers in search of Beo Hui ideas. But its long-term future seems less assured. A belated fantasy by a painter of moderate talent will not outlast the literary fashions of the day.

Wreck Found in Caribbean

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A smitten warship tentatively identified as the HMS Thunderer, a British vessel that went down with 600 men in a hurricane in 1780, has been located on a remote Caribbean reef, a Virginian marine archaeologist announced this week.

Dorazio Pursues Linear Complexity in Rome

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — An urge toward perfection is clearly visible in the great retrospective of Piero Dorazio, one of Italy's leading modern artists. Since the 1950s he has calmly persevered in developing an abstraction of his own, and was perhaps the first to use grid compositions. A grand display of linear complexities and their intelligent balance are his forte. Lines in various breadth and color make tight sparkling webs in one period, looser stripes cross in another, wide bands converge and disperse still later, all building intricate textures. At times shreds of color like bits of glass in a kaleidoscope fall and saw together, or dots and dashes of

paint make curtains as regular as steady country rain. Throughout Dorazio's career the variety of juxtapositions of deliberately painted and tidily straight lines or other marks — all evenly spread over the canvases — seems to be never-ending. In his coolly calibrated compositions, primary colors are used for their contrast rather than for harmony, which adds harshness to the general poise.

Interviews with Dorazio reveal that the methods of the great masters of the past, the very fabric of art, have always interested him. It is how it is done, not what is expressed, that fascinates him. So the building of his pictures, a scaffold of orderly marks in rainbow colors, is their supreme content.

Piero Dorazio, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, through Feb. 5.

Two leading Americans — Sol Le Witt, a classicist, and the thoroughly intuitive Cy Twombly — complement each other superbly in a doubleheader exhibition.

Le Witt, who until recently was inventing geometric murals in black line on white walls, has turned to color: bars of yellow and red, painted with India ink, go from ceiling to floor, holding shapes in bars of yellow and blue — the circle, the square, the triangle — on three walls of an open room. There is something severe and majestic in this simplicity, making the space attain the aura of an inner sanctum, as in a temple in Egypt or a secret room in Pompeii.

Galleries and museums are among the few places left that can still offer us a moment of awe. This feeling becomes even more poignant in the opposite part of the gallery, facing Twombly's work on paper, elegies in paint. Harking back to lost Arcadia, nests and labyrinths of color spill over white surfaces and are ornamented with jabs of writing, words or tiny scrawled words. The myths and gods of the antique are invoked: One huge alphabet sampler is dedicated to Aphrodite, another to Apollo, a wide wine-red sea flowing over is homage to Priapus. Twombly

knows and murmurs of a time when issues were still pure and close to the elements, before mechanical manipulation and technology. His seemingly easy, scribbly work, where the gawky line of the unschooled mingles with fluid marks like those on Attic vases, carries the intuitive to an extreme, to a daring modern tautness. Twombly, in a way an inheritor of the Abstract Expressionism of the New York school, is one of the finest of contemporary artists, telling us about the basic legends of humanity with subtle lyricism, wit and extraordinary freedom.

Cy Twombly and Sol Le Witt, Galleria Ferrarini, Via Tormentina 26, through Jan. 26.

The overall neatness and balance of Lucio del Pezzo's intelligent games make him a modern classicist. That he has always been pursuing a symmetry of sorts becomes obvious in this small retrospective. Using both folk art and mathematical symbols, the immediacy of toys and deceptions, he builds bright clean charts in paint and assemblage, with some of the apparent cheerfulness of targets in a shooting gallery. But a sense of fatality lurks behind the bland playfulness of these bright icons.

Lucio del Pezzo, Galleria Il Milenio, Via Borgognona 3, through Jan. 24.

Mimmo Paladino works toward the tough and basic when painting skeletal personages in forests and groves, like voodoo gods or those of Gauguin's Tahiti. There is something somber and would-be mysterious in these dark canvases segmented for feishlike figures to inhabit. When splintery wooden and painted frames sprout branches around them they reach another dimension, not only as bas-reliefs but in content. But the "Transavanguardia" icons, ominous as they seem, are not entirely convincing, and one suspects them to be generated by an adherence to a currently successful style rather than a search for true expression.

Mimmo Paladino, Galleria Sperone, Via Quattro Fontane 21, through Jan. 31.

Asian Bird Sighted in U.S.

LOS ANGELES — A small sparrow-like bird from the Soviet Union, the rustic bunting, has been discovered for the first time in the United States. The bunting has been sighted north of Eureka, California, luring dozens of bird watchers to the coastal area. Normally the bunting breeds in Siberia and migrates to China and Japan during the winter.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

Steelmakers Seek Multilateral Accord To Resolve Crisis in World Industry

NEW YORK — The international steel trade seems to be in a state of anarchy. Worldwide overcapacity has encouraged many companies, especially those with government subsidies, to unload their steel below the cost of production, causing other steelmakers to complain that they cannot survive when prices are driven down unfairly. Meanwhile, despite the acute overcapacity, several developing countries are eagerly building new steel mills.

The European Community has filed unfair-trade complaints against Romania and Brazil, and U.S. steelmakers are pushing hard for quota legislation that would limit carbon steel imports to 15 percent of the domestic market. The Europeans say such quotas could ignite a trade war. Even Japan's famed steel industry, the world's most modern, is complaining about imports from South Korea.

It is not surprising, then, that amid all this turmoil many U.S., European, and Japanese steelmakers will say, in a candid moment, that a multilateral steel agreement is needed to rescue them.

Such an accord could take numerous forms. It could follow the lines of the Multilateral Fiber Agreement, which essentially allows industrialized countries to restrict imports from less-developed countries. This places textile companies and workers in industrialized nations, and it even provides some help to the less-developed countries by allowing them to better gauge production levels.

Such an agreement could also create rules to restrict new capacity and encourage the phasing out of old, inefficient mills. Steelmakers that failed to follow the rules could be penalized by higher tariffs on their exports.

Some Oppose Multilateral Accord

Because of the free-trade policies of the Reagan administration and the EC, the occasional pleas by the European and U.S. steel industries for a multilateral agreement are not likely to be heeded in the near future.

Some government officials are opposed because such a plan could portend limitless haggling over market shares and untold administrative problems. Then, too, of course, the developing nations, proud of their infant steel industries, would frown upon a plan that aims to limit their growth and markets.

Any push for such an agreement is also likely to run into a wall of resistance from large steel users, such as auto makers, who would object because a steel agreement similar to the fiber accord would in essence be protectionist and therefore help push up prices.

Nevertheless, seeing all the large losses and painful plant closings throughout the industry, Harold B. Malmgren, a Washington-based trade consultant and a former deputy trade representative, said: "My guess is that because of the serious industry restructuring going on, we'll slide into a multilateral steel agreement in the next few years whether or not policy makers want it."

Etienne Davignon, vice president of EC Commission and architect of its steel restructuring program, said he opposes a multilateral steel plan. "Steel production capacity," Mr. Davignon said in a telephone interview from Brussels, "has turned out to be in excess of consumption because investments were originally programmed in relation to growth of an economy, which was the pre-oil shock economy. Because of that, industrialized governments have the responsibility of reabsorbing their steel production."

'Crane Mistakes'

"It would be unfair," he continued, "for developing countries to have to pay the price in terms of their own development because we in the industrialized countries have made grave mistakes."

He said other countries should follow the lead of a plan, widely known as the Davignon Plan, in which the 10 EC nations have agreed to reduce their steelmaking capacity by 31 million metric tons by 1985. He asserted that if steelmakers were unhappy with the trading practices of certain countries, there already were ample weapons — anti-dumping and countervailing duty suits — to use against them.

However much he objects to a multilateral steel plan, Mr. Davignon opposes the U.S. steel industry's call for a unilateral quota even more. U.S. steelmakers prefer a quota because it would be easier to administer and could, in theory, be put into effect sooner than a multilateral accord.

All this caused Robert W. Crandall, a steel analyst at the Brookings Institution, to say: "What steelmakers in the industrialized countries are trying to do is keep the new boys — the Third World steelmakers — off the block."

New York Times Service

EC Nearer Curbs on U.S. Goods

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community Friday came a step nearer to imposing curbs on certain U.S. products in retaliation for U.S. restrictions on imports of European specialty steel.

An EC Commission spokesman said the commission had filed a list of products upon which retaliatory duties will be imposed with the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The deadline for a U.S.-EC agreement in the trade dispute is Sunday, but the EC curbs will not come into effect immediately. The spokesman said the measures will be in force for four years and take effect March 1.

This sets a 45-day grace period, during which the EC and the United States may still come to an agreement on a package of measures under which Washington will compensate the Europeans for its steel-import curbs.

GATT rules provide for such a compensation agreement, as well as for any EC retaliatory action, if a compensation agreement cannot be reached.

"I am sure Washington will decide it is in its interest to continue the negotiations with the European Community," said a U.S. official here.

"During the negotiations to date, the United States has not offered adequate commercial compensation," the EC spokesman said in explaining why the commission plans to go ahead with its retaliatory measures.

He said the U.S. curbs on specialty steel imports from the EC affected \$150 million of trade annually.

The EC measures — higher duties and tariffs on imports of plastics, chemicals, security-alarm systems and spring goods — represent about \$118.6 million in annual trade, he said.

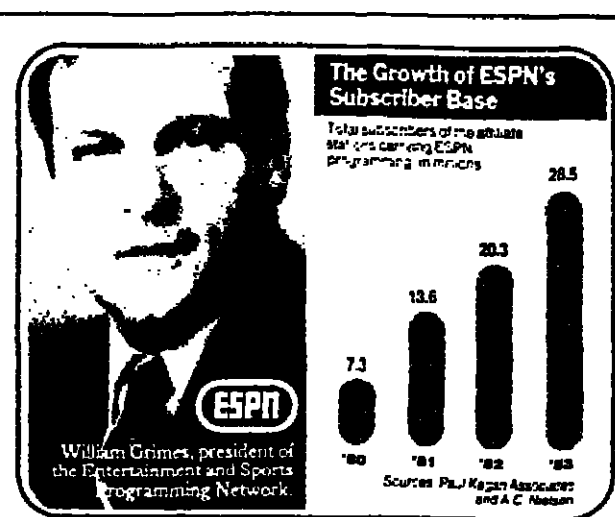
Spanish Are Charged

Nine U.S. steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America Friday accused a Spanish manufacturer of selling stainless steel in the United States at less than fair value, United Press International reported from Washington.

In a complaint filed with the Commerce Department and U.S. International Trade Commission, they charged that these sales are frustrating the intent of import quotas and tariffs which President Ronald Reagan imposed last July on specialty-steel products.

The Spanish company named by the U.S. steel companies was Compania Española para la Fabricación de Acero Inoxidable S.A. (Acerinox). According to the petition, it is 71 percent owned by a Spanish bank, Banco Espanol de Credito, and 25 percent by the Japanese Nisshin Iwai and its subsidiary, Nisshin Steel.

Because of U.S. and EC free-trade policies, steel industry calls for a multilateral accord are unlikely to be heeded soon.



ABC Logical Bidder For Getty Cable Stake

By Sandra Salmans

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Whether it is Texaco Inc. — as seems likely — or Pennzoil Corp. that buys Getty Oil Co., one thing appears certain: Neither owner is likely to want to be in the cable television business. And that means the nation's largest cable television service, ESPN, the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network — of which Getty is the major shareholder — will probably go on the auction block.

The logical bidder would appear to be American Broadcasting Cos., which, under a two-year-old agreement, has the right of first refusal should Getty decide to sell its cable business. Last week, ABC exercised a contractual option and agreed to buy 15 percent of the cable network for about \$30 million. That left Getty with 70 percent; the remaining 15 percent is owned by William Rasmussen, the network's founder, and his family.

Based on that price, the entire network could be sold for about \$200 million. Whether ABC would buy more, and at what price, remains to be seen. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

U.S., Japan Clash on High-Tech Trade

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new generation of trade disputes is erupting between the United States and Japan, with the focus shifting to such high-technology items as computer software and satellites, according to Reagan administration sources.

U.S. trade officials have been pressing their opposition in Tokyo this week to policies they say are aimed at limiting U.S. sales in Japan of high-technology products. The U.S. officials said the limits are aimed at buying time to allow Japanese manufacturers to catch up.

"These trade differences are threatening the new warmth in U.S.-Japanese relations and are likely to occupy a major part of a visit to Washington later this month by Tokyo's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, according to Japanese Embassy officials in Washington.

Japanese diplomats in Washington, maintaining that good trade relations with the United States are "crucial" for Tokyo, expressed concern that the disputes could escalate during the U.S. election campaign with calls from candidates for fairer treatment for U.S. products in Japan.

U.S. Economy's Growth Slowed in December

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy's robust expansion moderated last month as growth in the output of industries continued to slow and retail sales grew only 0.1 percent during what is traditionally the biggest sales month of the year.

The government statistics were greeted as good news by private and government economists because they reflected the economy's entry into a slower, more sustainable part of the recovery and thus tended to cool fears of recurring inflation. Despite the slower increases in some government statistics, analysts said the economy is still strong.

To bolster the rosy inflation outlook, the government reported prices of finished goods at the wholesale level — the Producer Price Index — rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 percent in December, bringing the wholesale inflation rate for the year to 0.6 percent, the smallest rise for a year since 1964, the Commerce Department said.

The rise in the Producer Price Index "was less than analysts were looking for," said John Maher, an economist with Citicorp Information Services. "The industrial production has been slowing down in recent months and that's good for the underlying strength of the economy."

Economists had been fearful that

Reports Push Dollar Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — A selloff sent the dollar tumbling Friday after U.S. economic reports came in lower than expected.

Market participants noted that a major reason for the dollar's strength had been expectations of high interest rates from strong economic growth.

In London, the weak dollar fueled a recovery for the pound, which finished at \$1.4080 against \$1.3980 Thursday. In New York, the pound rose to \$1.4115 from \$1.4010.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.8120 Deutsche marks, down from 2.8430 DM Thursday. In New York, the dollar closed at 2.8027 DM, down from 2.8320 DM.

If production increased too strongly it would be a catalyst for more inflation.

The U.S. industrial production index measuring the output of factories, utilities and mines rose 0.5 percent in December, following rises of 0.7 percent in November and 0.8 percent in October.

Of more concern to many analysts Friday was the 0.1 percent

increase in retail sales in December, which followed a 1.1 percent increase in November from sales in October, the Commerce Department noted. The consensus of many analysts was that sales would have increased over those in November by 1.8 percent as the nation's shopkeepers reported brisk sales and their best Christmas ever.

Although automobile sales increased sharply in December, the "non-automobile sales didn't seem to jibe with what the retail stores were saying about sales," Mr. Maher said. The retail sales figures are consistent with the government's "flash" estimate last month that fourth quarter gross national product had increased 4.5 percent, much lower than many economists had predicted.

Ago Ambre, a Commerce Department economist, said the small rise in December sales followed a pattern from previous December. He said the figure could be explained by the fact that many retailers had begun holiday sales in November rather than after Christmas so that they would not have to dump goods at low prices.

Retail sales in November had increased from October sales by 1.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$101.98 billion. Sales in December were \$102.06 billion. For all of 1983 consumers bought \$12.1 trillion in goods from retailers, up 9.1 percent from 1982 in current dollars.

West Germany Says GNP Rose 1.2% Last Year

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product rose a provisional 1.2 percent in 1983 after a 1.1 percent decline in 1982, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

GNP rose in 1983 to 1,262 trillion Deutsche marks (\$450.71 billion) from 1,246 trillion DM in 1982, while in current prices, it rose 4.5 percent to 1,669 trillion DM from 1,597 trillion DM.

Real GNP had declined 1.1 percent in 1982 and 0.3 percent in 1981.

For 1984 the government and its council of economic advisers have forecast 2.5 percent to 3 percent growth, while the five leading economic research institutes last autumn forecast 2 percent growth.

The next main forecast will be made in the government's annual economic report due at the end of this month.

Democratic Candidates Are Divided on U.S. Industrial Policy

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Many Democrats, from those running for president to those running for Congress, are trying to turn industrial policy into a 1984 campaign issue.

But the effort, carried forward in the draft of a proposal presented Wednesday by the Industrial Policy Study Group, is proving difficult.

When industrial policy moves beyond the generalization of making the country more competitive by helping struggling industries adjust to the challenge of foreign competition, Democrats themselves are split on what actually should be done.

Already this year, some Democrats have distanced themselves from specific proposals, especially an industrial development bank. Such a bank, which could direct investment funds to certain regions

and industries, has come to represent government intervention in the economy, an idea that has lost much of its credibility and political appeal.

Reagan administration officials say the kind of industrial policy that many Democrats are talking about is not necessary because the administration's economic program is already dealing with the problems.

This still leaves the Democrats with the issue of "leadership" and the possibility of using the generalizations of industrial policy to show that a candidate is concerned about the economy and the future.

Representative Stanley N. Lundine, a Democrat of New York, who is an advocate of such an industrial policy, said: "It remains to be seen whether the Democrats will exploit the issue of industrial strategy to its fullest."

"And to be sure," he added, "President Reagan will be saying it's

another 'big government' solution."

W. Roderick Kiewit, a professor of political science at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, said: "To the extent that people take economic conditions into account when they vote, they are really really oriented."

"If the economy is growing or if unemployment is rising, that is what really matters" in the general

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election, he said. "The exact policy mechanisms are not something that most voters are about."

But he added that the individual positions of the Democrats could make a difference in the primaries because Democratic voters are more interested in policy than the average voter.

The division among Democrats is over how active a role the govern-

ment should take in channeling investment funds and what kind of Federal assistance, such as interest and wage subsidies, should be offered.

A development bank, such as the Industrial Finance Administration proposed Wednesday by the Industrial Policy Study Group, has become for some people a symbol of "too much" intervention.

Senate Democrats, in announcing their own industrial strategy late last year, have said only that such a bank might be discussed.

"We have taken the high ground," said Senator Carl Levin of Michigan, where industrial policy is in vogue. "We have not said anything that picks winners or losers or does central planning."

Some of the senators had already been stung by Charles L. Schultze, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Carter administration and is now with the Brookings Institution here.

In a 1983 analysis, Mr. Schultze called industrial policy a "dangerous solution for an imaginary problem."

He said, "The first problem for the government in carrying out an

industrial policy is that we actually know precious little about identifying, before the fact, a 'winning' industrial structure."

One group of House Democrats, led by Representative John J. LaFalce of New York, is pushing the idea of a development bank. But another group, which calls itself the National House Democratic Caucus, is equivocal, like the Senate Democrats.

The presidential candidates are also divided. For example, Senator John Glenn of Ohio opposes a bank, while Senator Alan Cranston of California supports one.

Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, has previously spent the most time defining his industrial policy. On the central question of a bank, however, he has yet to make up his mind. But some of his strongest support is from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is for a bank.

The uncertainty about a development bank has led many candidates to emphasize federal money for education, retraining and research and development as the heart of industrial policy.

Low-Priced Growth Buys Starting Up

And Why Multiple Gains Can Occur in Best Prospects

Among low-priced stocks that IOG first recommended and bought at the 1982 lows, many moved from relative obscurity as they showed multiple gains from \$8 or \$12 to \$40 and \$60 during the new bull market's first upward wave. Apple Computer climbed initially from \$11 to \$60, Commodore International, pre-split, from \$23 to \$120, Intertek and Intergraph got to the \$40s and \$60s from below \$10. While recommending such issues and collating for bear-trap advances during deep intermediate corrections of late '82, the weekly IOG Equity Growth reports kept stressing that newer low-priced selections in fields most investors had never heard of soon would generate a fresh wave of dramatic ground-up growth. Now such clues are converging—Alcoa from 57¢ to \$12½, for example, VLSI Technology in computer-aided engineering reached \$15 initially from 90¢; Graphic Scanning in cellular radio has moved from \$4½ to \$24. Delta Switch is up from \$2½ to \$31 and Network Systems in ultra-rapid coaxial data communications from \$18½ to \$23½. If you'd like to understand how high some of these newer IOG fund selections may climb before there is another downturn of general awareness, be sure to telephone, telex or return the coupon for complimentary copies of weekly IOG growth studies and new GOLF fund reports.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 13, excluding bank service charges									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	S	DK
Australia	2.144	4.50	112.33	36.79	8.185	5.51	141.82	21.03	
Canada	52.25	0.6922	25.39	6.6573	3.365	16.15	22.74	5.28	
France	2.152	3.37	124.25	36.79	8.185	5.51	141.82	21.03	
Germany	1.409		3.367	12.425	36.79	8.185	5.51	141.82	21.03
Italy	1.7726	2.4019	16.82	78.83	25.71	74.46	10.23		
Japan	1.7474	1.02	1.02	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	
Netherlands	2.269	12.32	30.28		5.095	27.57	15.00	26.12	84.57
Spain	2.225	1.138	79.23	28.57	0.187	71.50	3.001		21.89
Sweden	1.871	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072	0.072
Switzerland	1.2324	0.7025	2.2574	6.7197	2.258	45.668	1.796	8.175	
U.S.	1.0000	0.7025	2.2574	6.7197	2.258	45.668	1.796	8.175	

Dollar Values									
	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	DK	S	DK
Australia	1.358	0.887	114.72	0.487	0.487	0.487	0.487	0.487	0.487
Canada	1.000	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013
France	0.476	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Germany	0.419	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Italy	0.564	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Japan	0.578	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008
Netherlands	0.453	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Spain	0.453	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Sweden	0.453	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Switzerland	0.453	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007

Source: Reuters. 1972 Irish £ = 1.00. Commercial bank rates. Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) or one dollar (\$). All rates are approximate and subject to change.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 13

	3M	6M	9M	12M	18M	24M	36M	48M	60M
10%	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
9%	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
8%	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
7%	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
6%	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
5%	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
4%	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
3%	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
2%	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
1%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	France	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8 1/2	8 1/2	Bank Base Rate	9	9
Reserve Funds	9 1/2	9 1/2	Call Money	8	8
10% Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	91-day Treasury Bill	8 5/16	8 1/2
Bank Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	3-month interbank	9 1/2	9 1/2
10% 30-day	9 1/2	9 1/2			
10% 60-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	France		
10% 90-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 30-day	12	12
10% 120-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 60-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 150-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 90-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 180-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 120-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 210-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 150-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 240-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 180-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 270-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 210-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 300-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 240-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 330-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 270-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 360-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 300-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 390-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 330-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 420-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 360-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 450-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 390-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 480-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 420-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 510-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 450-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 540-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 480-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 570-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 510-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 600-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 540-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 630-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 570-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 660-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 600-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 690-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 630-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 720-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 660-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 750-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 690-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 780-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 720-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 810-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 750-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 840-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 780-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 870-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 810-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 900-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 840-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 930-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 870-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 960-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 900-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 990-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 930-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1020-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 960-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1050-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 990-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1080-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1020-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1110-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1050-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1140-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1080-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1170-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1110-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1200-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1140-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 1320-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1260-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1350-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1290-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1380-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1320-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1410-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1350-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 1470-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1410-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1500-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1440-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 1650-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1590-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 1710-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1650-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1740-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1680-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 1770-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1710-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 1980-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1920-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2010-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1950-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2040-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 1980-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2070-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2010-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2100-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2040-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 2160-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2100-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2190-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2130-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2220-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2160-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2250-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2190-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2280-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2220-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2310-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2250-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2340-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2280-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2370-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2310-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2400-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2340-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2430-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2370-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 2490-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2430-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 2580-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2520-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2610-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2550-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2640-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2580-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2670-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2610-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 2760-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2700-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2790-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2730-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
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10% 2940-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2880-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 2970-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2910-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3000-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2940-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3030-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 2970-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3060-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3000-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3090-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3030-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3120-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3060-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3150-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3090-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3180-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3120-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3210-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3150-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3240-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3180-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3270-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3210-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3300-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3240-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3330-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3270-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3360-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3300-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3390-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3330-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3420-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3360-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3450-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3390-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3480-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3420-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3510-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3450-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3540-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3480-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3570-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3510-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3600-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3540-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3630-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3570-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3660-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3600-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3690-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3630-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3720-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3660-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3750-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3690-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3780-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3720-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3810-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3750-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3840-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3780-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3870-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3810-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3900-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3840-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3930-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3870-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3960-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3900-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 3990-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3930-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4020-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3960-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4050-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 3990-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4080-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4020-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4110-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4050-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4140-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4080-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4170-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4110-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4200-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4140-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4230-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4170-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4260-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4200-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4290-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4230-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4320-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4260-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4350-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4290-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4380-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4320-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4410-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4350-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4440-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4380-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4470-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4410-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4500-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4440-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4530-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4470-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4560-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4500-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4590-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4530-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4620-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4560-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4650-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4590-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4680-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4620-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4710-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4650-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4740-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4680-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4770-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4710-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4800-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4740-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4830-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4770-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4860-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4800-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4890-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4830-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4920-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4860-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4950-day	9 1/2	9 1/2	10% 4890-day	12 1/2	12 1/2
10% 4980-day	9 1/2				

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chng
Inbitk wt	750	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
WACO Ind	2824	15 1/4	14 5/8	15 1/4	+ 1/8
Amnhts	2329	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
Victims	2329	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	+ 1/4
TexAir	2166	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	+ 1/4
Worab B	1776	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Amnhts	1335	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	+ 1/4
Worab B	1335	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	+ 1/4
Dempst	1512	3 1/4	3	3 1/4	+ 1/4
Chng's	1297	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+ 1/4

License Denied

For \$3.35-Billion U.S. Nuclear Plant

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Government safety regulators, citing quality assurance failures, on Friday denied outright an operating license for the \$3.35-billion Byron nuclear plant near Rockford, Illinois.

The decision by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's atomic safety and licensing board was the first time in the quarter-century history of the U.S. nuclear industry that the government flatly rejected a license for an

The three-judge licensing board panel said Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, the plant's owner and the nation's largest nuclear utility, "has a very long record of non-compliance with NRC requirements."

The only previous time an NRC licensing board has rejected a permit for a plant nearly completed was in June 1982.

In that case, a licensing board conditionally rejected an operating permit for the Zimmer nuclear plant near Cincinnati, Ohio, because of inadequate plans for evacuating a 10-mile area in the event of an accident.

In the Zimmer case, however, the board agreed to reconsider that denial if Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., the owner of the Zimmer plant, resubmitted an improved emergency

No such stipulation was included in the safety and licensing board's 413-page decision turning down the Byron license.

Commonwealth Edison officials were surprised by the ruling.

Jim Toscas, a spokesman for the plant utility, said the company had planned to begin loading uranium into the first of the plants before July and have the plant generating electricity before 1983.

"It's got to be contingent upon the resolution of some problem or the supplying of some information," Mr. Toscas said. "We'll act as fast as we can to remedy that."

However, NRC officials said that, unlike most decisions in which licenses are routinely

25	Nickel	4.85	11.1	1002	37	37	+144
26	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	38	38	+144
27	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	39	39	+144
28	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	40	40	+144
29	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	41	41	+144
30	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	42	42	+144
31	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	43	43	+144
32	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	44	44	+144
33	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	45	45	+144
34	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	46	46	+144
35	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	47	47	+144
36	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	48	48	+144
37	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	49	49	+144
38	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	50	50	+144
39	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	51	51	+144
40	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	52	52	+144
41	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	53	53	+144
42	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	54	54	+144
43	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	55	55	+144
44	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	56	56	+144
45	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	57	57	+144
46	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	58	58	+144
47	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	59	59	+144
48	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	60	60	+144
49	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	61	61	+144
50	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	62	62	+144
51	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	63	63	+144
52	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	64	64	+144
53	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	65	65	+144
54	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	66	66	+144
55	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	67	67	+144
56	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	68	68	+144
57	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	69	69	+144
58	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	70	70	+144
59	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	71	71	+144
60	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	72	72	+144
61	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	73	73	+144
62	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	74	74	+144
63	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	75	75	+144
64	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	76	76	+144
65	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	77	77	+144
66	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	78	78	+144
67	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	79	79	+144
68	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	80	80	+144
69	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	81	81	+144
70	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	82	82	+144
71	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	83	83	+144
72	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	84	84	+144
73	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	85	85	+144
74	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	86	86	+144
75	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	87	87	+144
76	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	88	88	+144
77	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	89	89	+144
78	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	90	90	+144
79	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	91	91	+144
80	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	92	92	+144
81	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	93	93	+144
82	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	94	94	+144
83	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	95	95	+144
84	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	96	96	+144
85	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	97	97	+144
86	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	98	98	+144
87	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	99	99	+144
88	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	100	100	+144
89	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	101	101	+144
90	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	102	102	+144
91	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	103	103	+144
92	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	104	104	+144
93	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	105	105	+144
94	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	106	106	+144
95	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	107	107	+144
96	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	108	108	+144
97	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	109	109	+144
98	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	110	110	+144
99	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	111	111	+144
100	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	112	112	+144
101	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	113	113	+144
102	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	114	114	+144
103	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	115	115	+144
104	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	116	116	+144
105	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	117	117	+144
106	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	118	118	+144
107	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	119	119	+144
108	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	120	120	+144
109	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	121	121	+144
110	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	122	122	+144
111	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	123	123	+144
112	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	124	124	+144
113	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	125	125	+144
114	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	126	126	+144
115	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	127	127	+144
116	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	128	128	+144
117	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	129	129	+144
118	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	130	130	+144
119	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	131	131	+144
120	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	132	132	+144
121	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	133	133	+144
122	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	134	134	+144
123	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	135	135	+144
124	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	136	136	+144
125	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	137	137	+144
126	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	138	138	+144
127	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	139	139	+144
128	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	140	140	+144
129	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	141	141	+144
130	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	142	142	+144
131	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	143	143	+144
132	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	144	144	+144
133	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	145	145	+144
134	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	146	146	+144
135	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	147	147	+144
136	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	148	148	+144
137	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	149	149	+144
138	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	150	150	+144
139	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	151	151	+144
140	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	152	152	+144
141	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	153	153	+144
142	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	154	154	+144
143	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	155	155	+144
144	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	156	156	+144
145	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	157	157	+144
146	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	158	158	+144
147	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	159	159	+144
148	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	160	160	+144
149	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	161	161	+144
150	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	162	162	+144
151	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	163	163	+144
152	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	164	164	+144
153	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	165	165	+144
154	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	166	166	+144
155	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	167	167	+144
156	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	168	168	+144
157	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	169	169	+144
158	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	170	170	+144
159	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	171	171	+144
160	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	172	172	+144
161	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	173	173	+144
162	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	174	174	+144
163	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	175	175	+144
164	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	176	176	+144
165	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	177	177	+144
166	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	178	178	+144
167	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	179	179	+144
168	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	180	180	+144
169	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	181	181	+144
170	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	182	182	+144
171	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	183	183	+144
172	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	184	184	+144
173	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	185	185	+144
174	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	186	186	+144
175	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	187	187	+144
176	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	188	188	+144
177	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	189	189	+144
178	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	190	190	+144
179	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	191	191	+144
180	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	192	192	+144
181	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	193	193	+144
182	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	194	194	+144
183	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	195	195	+144
184	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	196	196	+144
185	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	197	197	+144
186	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	198	198	+144
187	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	199	199	+144
188	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	200	200	+144
189	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	201	201	+144
190	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	202	202	+144
191	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	203	203	+144
192	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	204	204	+144
193	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	205	205	+144
194	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	206	206	+144
195	Silver	1.00	10.0	1000	207	207	+144
196	Platinum	1.00	10.0	1000	208	208	+144
197	Palladium	1.00	10.0	1000	209	209	+144
198	Iron	1.00	10.0	1000	210	210	+144
199	Lead	1.00	10.0	1000	211	211	+144
200	Zinc	1.00	10.0	1000	212	212	+144
201	Nickel	1.00	10.0	1000	213	213	+144
202	Aluminum	1.00	10.0	1000	214	214	+144
203	Steel	1.00	10.0	1000	215	215	+144
204	Copper	1.00	10.0	1000	216	216	+144
205	Gold	1.00	10.0	1000	217	217	+144
206	Silver	1.00	1				

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The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Government safety reg-

"It's got to be contingent upon the resolution

information, Mr. Lucas said. We will act as fast as we can to remedy that."

33%	31%	NwtInd	2.40	5.1	84	833	53%	51%	52%	1.46
23%	20%	NwtP pf	2.50	11.9		3	21	21	21	1.74
26%	24%	NwSW				31	25%	25%	25%	
42%	33%	NwtInd	1.00	5.1	25	32	33%	33%	33%	1.46

44%	30%	Nucor's	32	8	34	51	43	42%	42%
37%	30%	Nutraceuticals	32	2.9	9	157	70%	10%	70% + 1%
66%	60%	NYNEX w/6.00	9.1			2970	65%	65	65% + 1%

22%	Outlets	45	1.8	34	123	45	44%	44%	-1%
11%	13%	OwnDr	50	2.9	20	342	20%	20%	20%
13%	17%	OvTrs	56	1.8	14	992	31	30%	31
14%	14%	OvTrs	56	2.4	10	992	31	30%	31

P									
7	29% PHH	34	2.5	15	186	240	33%	3334	—

793	57	PaPL pr	11.00	12.1	128z	97	901z	97	417z
794	57	PaPL pr	8.50	13.1	110z	57	60	61	417z
795	57	PaPL pr	8.70	13.5	200z	64	64	64	417z
796	57	PaPL pr	2.20	5.3	77	417z	417z	417z	417z

	1972	FuelPr	28	1.1	14	84	25%	25	25	1-4-1
70A	57%	PepEn	1.02	10.5	8	97	7%	9%	9%	1-4-1
4%	1974	PepB	.30	.9	17	365				1-4-1
70A	32%	PepCo	1.62	4.4	14	1601	14%	14%	14%	1-4-1

(Continued on Page 10)

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Table 1

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Latin Conference Urges Creditors To Sharply Ease Their Credit Terms

QUITO (Reuters) — Latin American nations urged Western creditors Friday to make sweeping changes to ease the burden of the region's \$310-billion foreign debt.

A document released by an organizer at the end of a conference held by 27 Latin American nations called for Western banks to drastically reduce interest-rate surcharges and commissions on all of the West's new loans and rescheduling packages to Latin America.

It also recommended that Latin American nations allocate no more than a "reasonable percentage" of their export earnings to their debt-service payments. It said they should refuse to pay out more than this amount if it meant contracting local economies below "adequate" levels.

Lagos Would Back African Oil Group
LAGOS (Reuters) — Nigeria's new military government supports the idea of an informal association of African oil producers, according to the Lagos Agency of Nigeria.

It quoted the chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, as saying the government would welcome such a grouping providing it did not work against the interests of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Brigadier Idiagbon was speaking at a meeting with the Algerian energy minister, Belkacem Nahi, in Lagos on Thursday, the agency said. Algeria and Libya are often at odds with other members of OPEC over price and production policies.

Caracas May Seek Debt Moratorium
CARACAS (AP) — Venezuela is likely to request a fifth moratorium on principal payments of its \$35-billion foreign debt due this year, according to the newly appointed finance minister, Manuel Azzurua.

Venezuela is seeking to renegotiate payment of as much as \$18.4 billion of the public sector debt due this year. The last moratorium matures Jan. 31, two days before the new president is inaugurated. Mr. Azzurua said he would meet with the current finance minister, Arturo Sosa, Friday.

Mr. Sosa said Thursday a request for another grace period was likely to be on the agenda.

Meanwhile, Hernan Oyarzabal, a high ranking member of a debt-financing committee, returned from a tour of some of the nation's 400 creditor banks, saying his reception had been lukewarm. He said creditors did not express concern with the change in government but said they were eager to reinstate the negotiation process.

Citicorp to Double Europe Services
LONDON (HT) — Citicorp plans to double the size of its consumer financial services business in Europe over the next three to five years, according to the U.S. financial services giant.

Particular U.S. financial services giant has singled out France and Italy for significant further investment in branch development.

These plans were disclosed by John Reed, a vice chairman of Citicorp and head of the group's Worldwide Retail Banking Business, in an exclusive interview with Michael Lafferty, editor-in-chief of the fortnightly newsletter "Retail Banker International."

Mr. Reed said that the group's objective was to have its investments and profits spread out in line with the significance of the various regions of the world. "This means, for example, that in Europe we would expect to be making profits equivalent to those in the United States," he said.

As an alternative to the cash bid, Hanson offered debentures convertible into Hanson shares beginning in 1988.

London Brick officials, who vigorously opposed the previous bid, were not immediately available for comment.

Gulf Discloses Suit by Mesa's Pickens
PITTSBURGH (UPI) — Gulf Oil Corp. said Friday it is being sued by the Texas oilman, T. Boone Pickens Jr., over a shareholder vote authorizing the No. 5 oil company's corporate reorganization.

Gulf and Mr. Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co. of Amarillo, Texas, have fought one of the biggest proxy battles in U.S. corporate history over the reorganization, designed to keep Mr. Pickens off the Gulf board.

"It's a sign of a poor loser that they choose to use baseless legal technicalities to overturn the decision of the Gulf shareholders," a Gulf spokesman said. Pittsburgh-based Gulf said the suit was "without merit."

Mesa officials were not available for immediate comment.

Warner Amex Reviews Cable TV Franchises
By Merrill Brown
Washington Post Service

MILWAUKEE — Warner Cable Communications Inc. has told officials here that it can not afford to build the state-of-the-art cable system it promised six months ago and proposed to construct a scaled-down substitute instead.

The company's chairman, Drew Lewis, said Thursday after a press conference here that he will go to Dallas Monday to ask for a similar contract renegotiation and by mid-year will ask the same of a number of large cities where Warner Amex has pledged to construct elaborate cable systems.

"We're the first ones facing up to the problems of big cities," Mr. Lewis said.

"I think this is a major change in the direction of cable television. I haven't talked to other people in the industry, but I hope they start looking at it in the same way. If they don't, they're ultimately all in trouble, which means cable television is in trouble."

Through its political and technical acumen, Warner Amex, a partnership of Warner Communications Inc. and American Express Co., is credited with winning more big city franchises than any other cable company. The awards also include Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Houston. It is the fourth largest U.S. cable system operator.

But faced with significant losses, said to be at least \$50 million in 1983, Mr. Lewis first trimmed the payroll and now is cutting back pledges made to local governments.

Construction of Milwaukee's 253,000-home system, currently set to be completed in September 1986, has yet to begin, although the

pre-construction schedule is still being met.

Although Warner Amex officials here say it could be finished on time if the city acts on its proposals by June, prospects for such an agreement are uncertain. This community body debated its cable award and discussions about cable television here date back to the mid-1970s.

Among changes the company is seeking is a cut in the system from a 108-channel dual cable operation to a 54-channel single cable system.

"There is no need for 108 channels," Mr. Lewis said, citing a Warner Amex survey that concluded that 95 percent of cable subscribers use no more than 12 channels.

Under the franchise agreement, the company is to offer up to 72 channels of basic service for \$4.95 a month. The new proposal calls for a \$3.95 basic service that would offer only 12 channels. Other services would be offered for additional fees, he said.

CSFB Appoints Beck To Capital-Market Post
LONDON — CSFB Ltd. named P. Joan Beck as an executive director in charge of capital-market transactions.

Mr. Beck, 37, joins CSFB Ltd. from Morgan Stanley International, where he has been a principal in charge of its syndicate activities during the past four and a half years.

M-1 Rose In Latest Period

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$500 million to a seasonally adjusted \$52.2 billion in the week ended Jan. 2, the Federal Reserve Bank said Friday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$52.15 billion from the \$52.1 billion originally reported. The four-week moving average of M-1 was at \$52.17 billion, compared with \$52.17 billion for the previous four weeks.

M-1 is the money measure that includes cash in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts.

The Fed said the broader M-2 measure rose \$10.1 billion in December to \$218.7 billion. M-3 was up \$13.8 billion to \$259.9 trillion last month.

Separately, the Federal Reserve Bank said it will release data on the M-1 and certain other monetary figures on Thursdays instead of Fridays starting Feb. 16.

The Fed said the data will pertain to a week ending on Monday, consistent with the new reporting cycle brought about by the shift to contemporaneous reserve accounting, due to start Feb. 2.

The data "will be essentially unchanged in content," the Fed said. The Fed also reported Friday U.S. banks had daily average net free reserves of \$209 million in the week ended Jan. 11.

In the previous week, banks had net borrowed reserves of \$280 million, in contrast to the Fed's original report of a \$274-million net borrowed position.

A Fed spokesman told a press conference that before the last statement week began, the Fed expected operating factors and its foreign commitments would drain reserves from the banking system.

Reserves came out lower than expected, with two major misses in the Fed's projections.

Cash in circulation and treasury balances at the Fed were both higher than expected, and each drained about \$300 million from the system on a daily average basis.

Discount window borrowings were around \$200 million on Thursday and Friday, but rose to \$300 million on Monday and Tuesday and to \$2 billion on Wednesday.

On content, the Fed said the report on factors affecting bank reserves will undergo several changes.

It will continue to show weekly average and Wednesday data for reserve balances and factors affecting reserves during the week ended the preceding Wednesday, including borrowing at the discount window. It will also continue to show the Wednesday condition statement for Fed banks.

However, all reserve items that depend on a calculation of required reserves — such as excess reserves and total reserves — will no longer appear. They will be shown on another report on a two-week average basis.

IBM to Offer an AT&T Computer System

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an apparent move to counter the expected entry by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. into the desktop-computer market, International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that it would make a popular computer operating system, originally developed by Bell Laboratories, available to users of the IBM Personal Computer.

The operating system — which controls essential internal operations of a computer — is known as UNIX. It is widely used on much larger computers, primarily by engineers and on university campuses, and can permit several computer users to work on a single machine simultaneously, which is not now possible with the IBM Personal Computer line.

Industry experts said Thursday night that the announcement, which came much sooner than expected, effectively upstaged AT&T's expected introduction of its own line of desktop computers. For some time AT&T, which under the terms of its divestiture agreement is free to enter the computer business, has been expected to incorporate UNIX in that line, making the telephone company's sys-

tem particularly attractive to users of minicomputers and mainframes that operate on the UNIX system.

Now IBM has assured that its microcomputer line can also communicate with larger computers that use UNIX. "What they have done is made sure that no one else is the first to exploit UNIX" on a microcomputer, said David L.R. Stein, executive vice president of Gartner Group, a Connecticut consulting group that follows IBM closely.

IBM officials declined to comment on their competition with AT&T, which owns Bell Laboratories and has licensed UNIX widely, including to IBM. But Nadine Fletcher, an IBM spokesman, said: "We see a major business opportunity and a chance to offer much more to PC users."

For users of the popular IBM Personal Computer, the decision announced Thursday makes available a tremendous amount of applications software, or programs that perform a specific task, like determining stress factors in a building's structure, that have been written to run under the UNIX program. Until now, those programs could not operate on the IBM Personal Computer and its more advanced cousin, the XT, which use an operating system called PC-DOS, written by Microsoft Corp.

Hong Kong Stock Market Is Reviving

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's latest share offering, of 105 million shares in Television Broadcast Ltd. (HK-TVB), is oversubscribed 22 times.

The TVB's unofficial price has climbed to 3.30 to 3.35 Hong Kong dollars (42.3 to 42.8 U.S. cents) a share from the offer price of 2.65 dollars.

Local brokers are pleased at this and other signs that, after an 18-month absence, local investors are returning to the market.

"A lot of it is hot air, mostly bank financing," warned one leading analyst, "but it nevertheless reflects renewed interest from locals and to a certain extent, overseas institutions. Being a popular household name helped stir dormant interest."

The Hong Kong stock market has just finished one of its best weeks for some time. Although the

Hang Seng index fell 3.11 points Friday because of a taxi strike, and closed at 975.47, the index was up about 66 points from the previous Friday and about 100 points since the first of the year.

"This is not just the usual pre-Chinese New Year run-up," said Barry Ailing, a manager for W.I. Carr Sons & Co. (Overseas).

As the week ended, the financial community was hoping that the enthusiasm for the TVB shares was not just a fluke. They point to the amount of money, about 6.12 billion dollars, tied up over the weekend awaiting the allotment of the shares, as representing the potential for a lasting market recovery.

The oversubscription also means a windfall for the current holders of the shares on offer, as they collect interest on the money until Jan. 23, the collection date. The interest is estimated to be 16.8 million dollars, or about 16 Hong Kong cents a share, at current interbank rates.

"This amount of available funds may draw out yet more issues," said one broker.

Other signs are surfacing of a healthier market, despite the continuing political uncertainty about Hong Kong's future after 1997. One brokerage reported that last month they did more business for U.S. institutions buying Hong Kong shares than ever before.

The market has also reacted positively to the sale by Hongkong Land Co. of 72 million shares of its affiliated company, Jardine Matheson & Co., Thursday. Some saw this unexpected move as another indication that Jardine's new chairman, Simon Keswick, and his choice to head Hongkong Land, David Davies, were determined to reduce Hongkong Land's debt, which now stands at 12 billion dollars.

The sale now reduces Hongkong Land's stake in Jardine to 25 percent from about 43 percent. Jardine continues to hold a 35-percent stake in Hongkong Land.

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Dow Chemical Considers Buying U.K. Brokerage

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Dow Chemical Co. plans to reorganize its financial-services activities and is considering purchasing a stake in a British stockbrokerage.

The company said Friday that it will set up a new company, Dow Financial Services, incorporated in the United States, to better coordinate the far-flung financial interests now supervised by Dow Banking Group, based in Switzerland.

The interests include merchant banking, leasing, factoring, fund management, consumer finance and trade-related finance. Apart from Switzerland, the group has interests in Britain, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and the Cayman Islands.

Leslie Merszel, who will be president of the new company, said that top management is likely to be concentrated in London, rather than in Zurich as at present.

Because it will be incorporated in the United States, the new company will allow Dow to begin setting up financial-services interests in that country without exposing its parent, Dow Chemical, to adverse tax consequences. In looking for acquisitions worldwide, the company will focus on fund management, stockbrokerage and merchant banking, Mr. Merszel said.

In London, Dow is among dozens of foreign companies considering whether to buy stakes in stockbrokerages. Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles and Citicorp already have done so. Prudential Bache Securities, a unit of Pruden-

tial Insurance Co. of America, recently announced plans to set up a joint venture stockbrokerage with two executives recruited from the London firm of James Capel & Co.

Mr. Merszel said a link with a London brokerage is not imminent, but adding: "We tend to be a fast decision-making company."

Dow is particularly interested in building up its presence in Asia, which Mr. Merszel called "the most virgin territory" for financial services. The company is setting up leasing and factoring operations in several Asian countries.

Dow denied Swiss newspaper reports that the reorganization would involve offers by Dow to buy the shares of its minority partners in various centers. Those reports caused a flutter on the Swiss stock market this week.

Argentina Says It Needs \$20 Billion to Pay Debt

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A month ago, Argentina inaugurated a new government that ended nearly eight years of military rule.

On Thursday, Bernardo Grinspum, the new minister of finance, said in private conversations here that this month of analysis of the nation's economic prospects indicated that Argentina needed \$20 billion this year to pay the interest and principal on its foreign debt and that it saw no way of coming up with all of the money without foreign help.

According to U.S. officials, the reaction was generally favorable.

Mr. Grinspum outlined his plans to U.S. officials and the International Monetary Fund for what would be a vast restructuring of the nation's debt, comparable to that undertaken by Mexico and Brazil. He was making his first trip to Washington since the new government took over on Dec. 10.

According to Argentine officials, Mr. Grinspum told Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, that Argentina wanted to complete the debt talks and set up a firm schedule of repayments by June 30.

Mr. Grinspum came to Washington after two days of talks with commercial bankers in New York. Argentina, which virtually stopped repayments on more than \$40 billion of foreign debt months before the December elections, is already in arrears by about \$2.5 billion, Argentine officials here reported.

But the new government, officials said, has resumed interest payments and is staying current on a \$1.5-billion medium-term loan that had been used to repay overdue interest and on a \$1-billion bridging loan. They said the banks received interest payments last week of \$7.5 million and this week of \$6 million on these loans.

Mr. Grinspum took a first major step in trying to straighten out the tangled finances inherited by his



Bernardo Grinspum

government by formally opening negotiations with the IMF for a new \$1.5-billion loan.

The fund lends to cash-poor countries, but only on condition that they accept an austerity program aimed at strengthening economic performance.

Argentine officials insisted Thursday that they had "the same goals" as the IMF, although they conceded that there could be some major differences in how to reach them.

"We want to cut inflation and the public deficit," said one official who asked not to be identified. "But we feel we can do this and still have higher growth and real wages."

He provided this breakdown of the cash requirements for 1984: \$2.5 billion in arrears; \$5 billion in interest payments and \$12.5 billion in principal payments.

Mr. Grinspum explained that the government believed it could save significant sums on military spending.

Because of a sharp contraction of imports, Argentina had a trade surplus last year of \$3.5 billion and is expected to run a similar surplus this year. The central bank's total reserves were most recently placed at \$2.8 billion.

Mr. Grinspum, in his conversations here, made the point, Argentine officials said, that the reconstruction of democracy in his country depended in large measure on ways being found to resolve the economic problems.

He was relatively optimistic on prospects for 1984, according to the officials. For example, he believes that inflation, which reached an annual rate of 430 percent in 1983, should fall below 100 percent in 1984, they said. Consumer prices rose by 17.7 percent in December. The target for January is 10 to 11 percent and for late this year, 3 to 4 percent a month.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
13 January 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the funds: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = quarterly; (i) = irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA. (m) Al-Mal Trust \$141.20	SOFIO GROUP GENOVA (r) Porton Sea R. Est. \$1,397.00
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ABC Eyeing Getty's Cable TV Stake</

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 48 p.m. 4,000,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 7,990,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
120	110	ABC	1.00	4.0	15	120	110	115	+5
110	100	DEF	0.50	3.0	10	110	100	105	+5
100	90	GHI	0.25	2.0	8	100	90	95	+5
90	80	JKL	0.10	1.0	6	90	80	85	+5
80	70	MNO	0.05	0.5	4	80	70	75	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
130	120	PQR	1.50	5.0	20	130	120	125	+5
120	110	STU	0.75	4.0	15	120	110	115	+5
110	100	VWX	0.30	2.0	10	110	100	105	+5
100	90	YZA	0.15	1.0	8	100	90	95	+5
90	80	BCD	0.08	0.5	6	90	80	85	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
140	130	EFG	2.00	6.0	25	140	130	135	+5
130	120	HIJ	1.00	5.0	20	130	120	125	+5
120	110	KLM	0.50	4.0	15	120	110	115	+5
110	100	NOP	0.25	2.0	10	110	100	105	+5
100	90	QRS	0.10	1.0	8	100	90	95	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
150	140	TUV	2.50	7.0	30	150	140	145	+5
140	130	WXY	1.25	6.0	25	140	130	135	+5
130	120	ZAB	0.60	5.0	20	130	120	125	+5
120	110	CDE	0.30	3.0	15	120	110	115	+5
110	100	FGH	0.15	1.5	10	110	100	105	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
160	150	IKL	3.00	8.0	35	160	150	155	+5
150	140	MNO	1.50	7.0	30	150	140	145	+5
140	130	PQR	0.75	6.0	25	140	130	135	+5
130	120	STU	0.40	5.0	20	130	120	125	+5
120	110	VWX	0.20	4.0	15	120	110	115	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
170	160	YZA	3.50	9.0	40	170	160	165	+5
160	150	BCD	1.75	8.0	35	160	150	155	+5
150	140	EFG	0.90	7.0	30	150	140	145	+5
140	130	HIJ	0.45	6.0	25	140	130	135	+5
130	120	KLM	0.25	5.0	20	130	120	125	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
180	170	NOP	4.00	10.0	45	180	170	175	+5
170	160	QRS	2.00	9.0	40	170	160	165	+5
160	150	TUV	1.00	8.0	35	160	150	155	+5
150	140	WXY	0.50	7.0	30	150	140	145	+5
140	130	ZAB	0.25	6.0	25	140	130	135	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
190	180	CDE	4.50	11.0	50	190	180	185	+5
180	170	FGH	2.25	10.0	45	180	170	175	+5
170	160	IKL	1.10	9.0	40	170	160	165	+5
160	150	MNO	0.55	8.0	35	160	150	155	+5
150	140	PQR	0.28	7.0	30	150	140	145	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
200	190	STU	5.00	12.0	60	200	190	195	+5
190	180	VWX	2.50	11.0	55	190	180	185	+5
180	170	YZA	1.25	10.0	50	180	170	175	+5
170	160	BCD	0.60	9.0	45	170	160	165	+5
160	150	EFG	0.30	8.0	40	160	150	155	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
210	200	HIJ	5.50	13.0	70	210	200	205	+5
200	190	KLM	2.75	12.0	65	200	190	195	+5
190	180	NOP	1.35	11.0	60	190	180	185	+5
180	170	QRS	0.65	10.0	55	180	170	175	+5
170	160	TUV	0.35	9.0	50	170	160	165	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
220	210	WXY	6.00	14.0	80	220	210	215	+5
210	200	ZAB	3.00	13.0	75	210	200	205	+5
200	190	CDE	1.50	12.0	70	200	190	195	+5
190	180	FGH	0.75	11.0	65	190	180	185	+5
180	170	IKL	0.40	10.0	60	180	170	175	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
230	220	MNO	6.50	15.0	90	230	220	225	+5
220	210	PQR	3.25	14.0	85	220	210	215	+5
210	200	STU	1.60	13.0	80	210	200	205	+5
200	190	VWX	0.80	12.0	75	200	190	195	+5
190	180	YZA	0.45	11.0	70	190	180	185	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
240	230	BCD	7.00	16.0	100	240	230	235	+5
230	220	EFG	3.50	15.0	95	230	220	225	+5
220	210	HIJ	1.75	14.0	90	220	210	215	+5
210	200	KLM	0.90	13.0	85	210	200	205	+5
200	190	NOP	0.50	12.0	80	200	190	195	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
250	240	QRS	7.50	17.0	110	250	240	245	+5
240	230	TUV	3.75	16.0	105	240	230	235	+5
230	220	WXY	1.85	15.0	100	230	220	225	+5
220	210	ZAB	0.95	14.0	95	220	210	215	+5
210	200	CDE	0.55	13.0	90	210	200	205	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
260	250	FGH	8.00	18.0	120	260	250	255	+5
250	240	IKL	4.00	17.0	115	250	240	245	+5
240	230	MNO	2.00	16.0	110	240	230	235	+5
230	220	PQR	1.00	15.0	105	230	220	225	+5
220	210	STU	0.60	14.0	100	220	210	215	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
270	260	VWX	8.50	19.0	130	270	260	265	+5
260	250	YZA	4.25	18.0	125	260	250	255	+5
250	240	BCD	2.10	17.0	120	250	240	245	+5
240	230	EFG	1.05	16.0	115	240	230	235	+5
230	220	HIJ	0.65	15.0	110	230	220	225	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
280	270	KLM	9.00	20.0	140	280	270	275	+5
270	260	NOP	4.50	19.0	135	270	260	265	+5
260	250	QRS	2.25	18.0	130	260	250	255	+5
250	240	TUV	1.10	17.0	125	250	240	245	+5
240	230	WXY	0.70	16.0	120	240	230	235	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
290	280	ZAB	9.50	21.0	150	290	280	285	+5
280	270	CDE	4.75	20.0	145	280	270	275	+5
270	260	FGH	2.35	19.0	140	270	260	265	+5
260	250	IKL	1.15	18.0	135	260	250	255	+5
250	240	MNO	0.75	17.0	130	250	240	245	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
300	290	PQR	10.00	22.0	160	300	290	295	+5
290	280	STU	5.00	21.0	155	290	280	285	+5
280	270	VWX	2.50	20.0	150	280	270	275	+5
270	260	YZA	1.25	19.0	145	270	260	265	+5
260	250	BCD	0.80	18.0	140	260	250	255	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
310	300	EFG	10.50	23.0	170	310	300	305	+5
300	290	HIJ	5.25	22.0	165	300	290	295	+5
290	280	KLM	2.60	21.0	160	290	280	285	+5
280	270	NOP	1.30	20.0	155	280	270	275	+5
270	260	QRS	0.85	19.0	150	270	260	265	+5

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out. Chgs

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100 High	100 Low	Out.	Chgs
320	310	TUV	11.00	24.0	180	320	310	315	+5
310									

SPORTS

Wilander, McEnroe Advance in Masters

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gesture of sportsmanship and a gesture of petulance marked Thursday's play at the Masters tennis tournament as Mats Wilander beat José Higueras and John McEnroe beat Johan Kriek to move into the semifinals.

The gracious moment came in the afternoon match at Madison Square Garden when Higueras was leading Wilander, 5-3, in the first set and gave back a point by insisting that a serve scored as an ace was, in fact, a fault. The nasty moment came in the evening match when McEnroe was leading Kriek, 5-4, in the first set and heaved his racket into the potted plastic geraniums at the base of the court. The graphite racket shattered dangerously close to the head of a lineswoman.

McEnroe's display, in the midst of a 6-2 victory over Kriek, earned him a warning from Charles Beck, the chair umpire, and a \$500 fine for "racket abuse" from Ken Farrar, the supervisor. McEnroe said he was prompted by irritation at his errant forehand, not by displeasure with the officials.

"I've done that about a thousand times and only twice has it broken," said McEnroe, who was trailing by 15-30 at the time but went on to win four of the next five points and the set. "I don't think anyone could say I did that on purpose."

Higueras's action was completely intentional and may have prevented him from achieving an upset over Wilander, who went on to win, 7-6, 6-2. With the first set at 5-3 and the game at deuce, Higueras unleashed what the officials considered an ace, and it seemed to give

him his second set point of the game. Instead, Higueras gestured with a flick of his thumb that the ball was out and then lost the replayed deuce point and the game.

"It was clear, very clear," Higueras said afterward, "so I don't regret it at all."

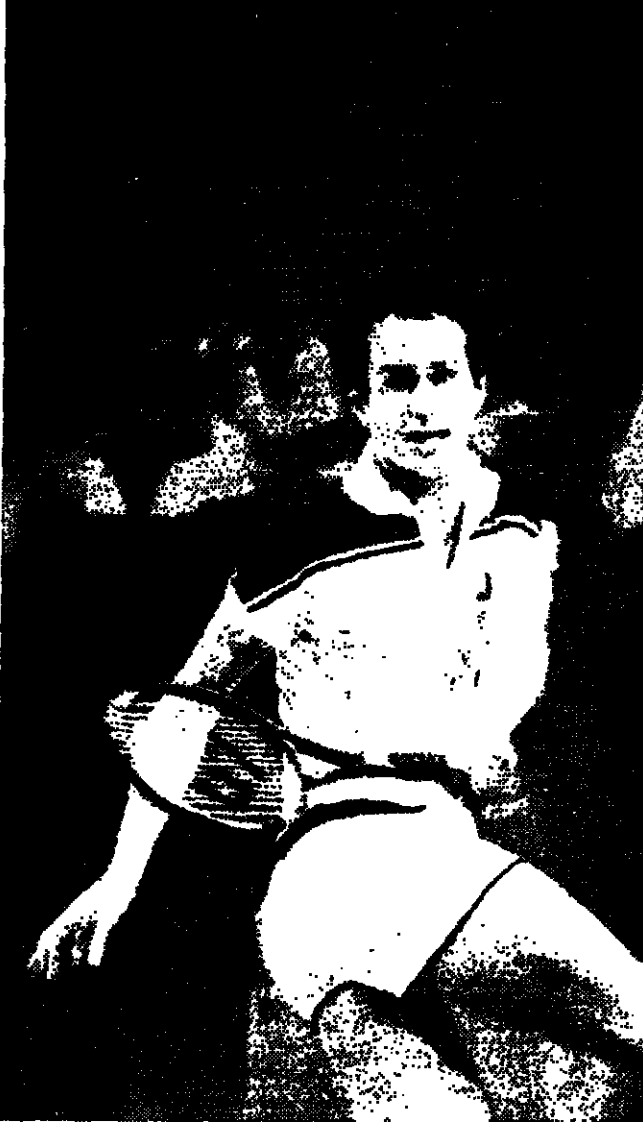
"I thought it was a fault and he did too," said Wilander, the top-seeded player in the tournament and the Grand Prix player of the year on the strength of his nine titles in 1983.

Wilander had an opportunity to reciprocate later in the first set, after he had saved the end then had broken Higueras's service and taken a 6-5 lead. The Spaniard had a break point in the 12th game when Wilander hit a forehand cross-court shot that seemed to land wide of the court. Higueras argued briefly when the shot was called good, but Wilander stood impassively at the service line.

"Maybe I was wrong to argue," Higueras said of the point, which became academic when he won the game anyway and forced a tie-breaker. "My serve was way out. That call was much closer. It's not my problem if he doesn't want to give me a point in that situation."

In the tiebreaker, Wilander trailed, 1-4, but won the last six points, taking the last three on a pair of backhand volleys and a powerful serve.

Wilander conceded that he was "very lucky" to win the 70-minute first set, and his luck continued in the second set. With the score at 2-1, Wilander was the beneficiary of two consecutive shots that nicked the net cord and fell over, leading to a service break and a 3-1 lead. By then Higueras was tiring and increasingly bothered by a head cold.



John McEnroe firing an off-balance return to Johan Kriek.

Caulkins: At 21, Time for a Comeback

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Tom Caulkins was an educator and part-time swimming coach, and he thought his three children would enjoy the sport. So he had 11-year-old Tim, 10-year-old Amy and 8-year-old Tracy join a swim club.

Tim gave up the sport three years later and became a soccer goalie. Amy is still swimming competitively and hopes to make the U.S. Olympic team. Tracy became one of the most celebrated athletes in the world. Paradoxically, she may have become one of the most underrated by swimming people, which is fine with her.

Tracy Caulkins was 21 years old on Wednesday, and many swimming people think she will never again match the success she achieved as a teen-ager. In truth, no other swimmer may ever achieve that success.

At 13, she swam in her first national championship. Just after she turned 14, she won her first national title. At 15, she won five gold medals in the 1978 world championships.

Caulkins has won 47 U.S. titles, breaking Johnny Weissmuller's record. She is the only swimmer, male or female, to have won national titles and broken American records in all four strokes plus the individual medley. She has broken 59 American records and still holds 14.

She won the 1978 Sullivan Award as America's outstanding amateur athlete. She won the 1982 Broderick Cup as America's outstanding collegiate female athlete.

With all that, she is not the dominant force she once was. The world record in the 100-meter butterfly, which she held in 1978, was broken by another American, Debbie Allen, in 1982. She failed to win a gold medal, finishing third, third and sixth. But she seems on the way back. In the U.S. Swimming International that ended last Sunday in Austin, she swam two or three events a day for the last three days, and she showed signs of her former dominance.

In the 200-meter individual medley final, she was a race involving East Germans for the first time in three years. She did that despite taking antibiotics for an infection under the right armpit. On the next night, she won the 400-meter individual medley, holding off the same East German, Kathleen Nord, that she had beaten in the 200.

Still, people talk more about Mary T. Meagher and Tiffany Cohen and the East German women.

Tracy Caulkins? Past her prime. Too bad about 1980.

Too bad, indeed. In 1980, Caulkins might have won five or six gold medals in the Moscow Olympics except for the U.S. boycott. The United States held Olympic trials anyway and she won four gold medals, but it was not the same. She has never been outwardly emotional, but after each victory at the trials she moped.

"She was so ready," said Ron Young, who coached her then. "But the following January, at that big meet in Gainesville, Florida, she beat all the East Germans who had won her Olympic events. That was her Olympics." The Gainesville event, like the one in Austin, was the U.S. Swimming International, although at that time it was for women only.

Since then, East German women have dominated swimming. Until last weekend, they no longer feared Caulkins because she was not swimming as well as she once did. She does not know why.

"I can't pinpoint one thing," she said. "I know I'm capable of doing better. I don't think I'm aggressive in training, and I'm trying to change that. I was aggressive in the 200 individual medley here, and that's why I didn't lose it at the end."

"I know a lot of people don't expect me and the United States women to do well in the Olympics. But as long as we believe in ourselves, we'll be O.K. It's come to a point where I don't care what others expect."

"I've come to like the position I'm in. There's not a whole lot of pressure on me except for the pressure I put on myself. I can sneak up on people."

A younger Caulkins never would have said that. It would have sounded like bragging, which her upbringing in Nashville would have prevented. But she has matured well and has become her own person.

That maturity is evident in the way she dealt with a tough family problem that involved Amy. The older sister has ranked for years among the nation's leading swimmers, but she never achieved Tracy's success.

"We never brought it up," said Tracy. "I didn't think it was a big deal. It was just a difficult time for us. We got a lot closer as we got older. We roomed together in college last year and it worked well. A lot of people thought it wouldn't, but we lived in the same house for 18 years at home. I was glad it



A happy Tracy Caulkins at a meet in Austin, Texas.

worked, because that was her last year in college and we might not live in the same town again."

Amy Caulkins said she once had a difficult time, that she wanted to be accepted for herself, and not only as Tracy's sister.

"Kids usually follow an older sister or brother," said Amy. "It was hard for me to follow in her footsteps. It became such a mental strain on me that it was tough to swim as fast as I was capable of. People look at her in awe. I do, too."

"So I got out of swimming in 1978 from the spring to the fall. I started playing water polo and finally succeeded at something as important to me as swimming was to Tracy. Then I tried to turn that talent to swimming."

"I want success now more than I thought possible. I can deal with Tracy's success and what I perceived as my failures. She's my sister. I love her."

Tracy Caulkins, at 5 feet 9 1/2

inches tall and 132 pounds (176 meters and 60 kilograms), is strong and supple. She is a University of Florida junior majoring in communications, and she has learned to communicate well.

"I'm enjoying swimming," she said. "Maybe even more so now. More than ever, I have specific goals. I'm lucky I found something I can do well."

Tracy has been training year-round with Randy Reese, the Florida coach. Reese is impressed with her attitude and her strong training.

"I think she's going to win some gold medals in the Olympics," he said. "I think they will have to swim some great individual medleys to beat her."

Usually self-effacing to a fault, Caulkins does not disagree with her coach.

"I think a lot of people have counted me out," she said. "They better watch out."

Soviet Bobsled Is 'Revolutionary'

By Martin Nesirky
Reuters

MOSCOW — A new two-man bobsled, slimmer, shorter and faster than any other, has astounded winter sportsmen and could win the Soviet Union a medal at next month's Winter Olympics.

Soviet bobsledders began competing in major events only five years ago, but this season the new sled has placed them high in competitions where, previously they were rank outsiders.

Surprised Western competitors have scurried to their workshops in the probably vain hope of modifying their bobs in time for the Olympics.

Soon after the sleek red bobsled's first competitive run in Königssee, West Germany, in November, Coach Roland Uppmank said Soviet technicians had been working on its design since 1980.

Western sportsmen and coaches who have examined the new bobs — there are at least four of the torpedo-shaped sleds, each with aerofin fins — believe they are faster because of a new ball-and-socket joint in the suspension and steering unit.

The new sled has already broken course records, reaching speeds of 124 kilometers an hour (77 mph).

It appears designed to keep all four runners on the ice longer than a conventional sled, allowing it to twist and turn down the chute faster, riding to the lip without overturning.

The U.S. coach, Stefan Gaisreiter, a West German former world record holder, called the bobs "the most revolutionary I have ever seen." He added, "Aerodynamically, there is nothing to beat it in the world."

Other coaches agree, saying the tiny red hull into which the pilot and brakeman must squeeze themselves is so honed that it probably cuts two seconds off a 1,300-meter run. Races are often decided by hundredths of seconds.

Since the new bobs is about 15 centimeters (six inches) shorter than the tubular conventional model, the two-man Soviet team can gain an extra split-second acceleration time in the explosive run-up to the start.

Inside the new model, the pilot is tucked forward, under the twisting, ducking steering bar. The brakeman sits behind him in the cockpit, one brake between his legs instead of the usual two flanking him.

Some Western coaches and national bobsled officials have cried foul at the new design, maintaining it is unsafe because the riders are so wedged in they would not be able to get out in the event of a crash.

The Swiss Bobsledding Association president, J. Erwin Brazzol, has submitted a critical report to the international federation's technical committee. But he acknowledges that the Soviet sled will not be banned from the Olympics in Sarajevo, where a refrigerated course considered safer than naturally frozen tracks.

The Russians withdrew from a World Cup event at Cervinia, Italy, this week because their pilots ran into steering problems on the natural ice track, United Press International reported.

But Mikhail Basov, head of the Soviet Sports Committee's huge and bobsled department, which selects teams, trainers and equipment, said the international federation had approved the Soviet design. He

said it conforms to all competition safety rules.

He said the bobsled had been designed and built in Latvia, where it was then tested for two years.

Reacting to Western reports that the Swiss team had acquired the innovative Soviet design, Basov said: "It's not forbidden to copy — let them do it."

Coach Uppmank said recently: "There is no secret. The secret is work."

Many Western observers think the new sled will more than compensate for the inexperience of the Soviet riders, who surprised East German, Austrian, Swiss and West German crews by winning the recent Velinus Cup.

Basov rates Soviet Olympic chances modestly, but he does see the new two-man sled finishing "among the first 10, at least."

Swiss to Copy Soviet Model
Contrives, a manufacturer of sophisticated arms systems, has contracted to construct two bobsleds copied from the new Soviet model. United Press International reported from Zurich.

"Don't ask me how, but we got their plans," said J. Erwin Brazzol, president of the Swiss Bobsledding Association. The Swiss are the current Olympic champions in the two-man event.

Brazzol said the copies should be ready for test-racing by next week. "We tried a similar shape nine years ago but abandoned them because we did not consider them safe enough," he added.

On Tuesday, Peter Kienast and Christian Mark of Austria crashed with their own version of a cigar-shaped sled in their first test drive at Igls, Austria.

Hanni Wenzel Gains Victory In Downhill

United Press International

BADGASTEIN, Austria — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, at 27 the oldest competitor on the course, won her second women's World Cup downhill of the season Friday, edging fellow veteran Irene Epple of West Germany by four-hundredths of a second.

Wenzel, winner of a downhill at nearby Haus four days before Christmas, beat the pre-race practice time by almost two seconds with her winning run of 1 minute, 58.88 seconds on the winding, 3,016-meter Silberkrug course.

Epple, 26 and in her 12th season of World Cup racing, consolidated her lead in the overall World Cup standings by placing second in 1:58.92. Third was Maria Waliser of Switzerland at 1:59.11.

"I'm so happy I drew the second starting position," Wenzel said. "If I had heard a fast time while I was waiting to race, I would have been very nervous. This way, I got it over with."

Wenzel, World Cup champion in 1980, won the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at the Lake Placid Olympics that year. She will not defend the titles next month at Sarajevo, being ineligible for the Games because of her semiprofessional status since 1980.

Instead, she has already effectively achieved her goal this season of doing well again in the World Cup — with downhill her best discipline so far.

"I can't explain it. I'm not a beginner any more," she said. "I just feel more clear-headed in the downhill. I see things better during the race."

In Seattle, German Pair Look Toward the NBA

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — One of the two talented West German starters on the University of Washington basketball team is a 6-foot-9 1/2 junior forward who has the ball-handling skills of a guard.

The other is a 7-foot freshman who is showing signs of developing into the best center in the Pacific-10 Conference before the end of the season.

Detlef Schrempf, the forward, and Christian Welp, the center, came to the United States to improve their basketball skills.

Washington's veteran coach, Marv Harshman, gives the two West Germans the ultimate praise: a college basketball coach can give his players.

"I can't explain it," said Schrempf, "but I'm going to wind up to a 10-3 start and, with a 55-53 victory Thursday at Arizona, are 3-0 in conference play."

After a dozen games, Schrempf was Washington's leading scorer, averaging 12.3 points per game, and the top rebounder with an 8.8 average. The selfish Schrempf is

played for Harshman at Washington, he has an excellent perspective of professional basketball.

"Detlef is the heart and soul of our club," said Harshman. "He's just gotten better and better since he got here. When he doesn't have the ball, we suffer offensively."

Of course, I knew Christian had great potential. But he's come along much faster than I thought he would. He has so much fluidity, he's been a lot more aggressive than anyone thought he would be, and he is a very, very good shooter from up to 20 feet."

With Schrempf and Welp leading the way, the Huskies hope to pull off a major upset and win the Pac-10 this season. UCLA and Oregon State are the conference favorites.

But the unranked Huskies are off to a 10-3 start and, with a 55-53 victory Thursday at Arizona, are 3-0 in conference play.

After a dozen games, Schrempf was Washington's leading scorer, averaging 12.3 points per game, and the top rebounder with an 8.8 average. The selfish Schrempf is

averaging less than 10 shots a game, too. He also leads the Huskies in assists.

"Basketball in the United States is by far the best in the world," said Schrempf. "That's why I'm over here — to learn."

Welp is the No. 2 scorer and rebounder with 10.3 and 6.4 averages, respectively. He tops the Huskies with a 56-percent shooting percentage from the floor.

But Welp was brought along slowly by Harshman in the Huskies' first eight games before becoming the starting center. In a 63-61 double overtime victory over Notre Dame last Monday, he had 23 points and a dozen rebounds.

"I came to this country to improve and I think I've made a lot of improvement already," Welp said. "But I still have a long way to go."

Schrempf and Welp, who are both 20, did not come to Seattle in a package deal, Harshman says. Schrempf and Welp both went to high school in the state before enrolling at Washington. Schrempf spent his senior year at Centralia High School, while Welp spent his

at Olympic High School in Silverdale.

Schrempf has started at forward, center and guard for the Huskies. After being used sparingly as a freshman, he started all 31 games for a 16-15 Washington club last season, averaging 10.6 points and 6.8 rebounds.

Welp led Olympic to the state high school Class AA championship last season. He averaged 22 points and 16 rebounds.

"Both these kids love to play," said Harshman. "Sure, the NBA is in the back of their minds, but they're more concerned with getting better than anything else right now. They both know they have a lot of progress to make."

"I know I'm a German," said Schrempf, "but I don't consider myself playing for Germany anymore. I've been here for a little while and I play like everybody else here now."

Asked if he would like to play in the NBA some day, Schrempf said, "Of course, who wouldn't?"

NHL Standings

Wales Conference				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Islanders	29	14	2	60
NY Rangers	28	14	2	58
Philadelphia	27	15	2	56
Washington	21	21	3	45
Pittsburgh	9	28	2	18
New Jersey	6	28	2	14
Atlantic Division				
Boston	28	12	3	59
Buffalo	24	16	4	52
Montreal	21	21	4	46
Quebec	15	24	3	33
Norris Division				
Minnesota	21	18	4	46
St. Louis	19	22	4	42
Chicago	17	24	3	37
Toronto	15	24	3	33
Detroit	15	24	3	33

College Basketball

EAST				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
George Washington	24	3	0	48
St. Francis	21	3	0	42
St. Joseph's	20	4	0	40
St. Francis	19	4	0	38
St. Joseph's	18	5	0	36
St. Francis	17	6	0	34
St. Francis	16	7	0	32
St. Francis	15	8	0	30
St. Francis	14	9	0	28
St. Francis	13	10	0	26
St. Francis	12	11	0	24
St. Francis	11	12	0	22
St. Francis	10	13	0	20
St. Francis	9	14	0	18
St. Francis	8	15	0	16
St. Francis	7	16	0	14
St. Francis	6	17	0	12
St. Francis	5	18	0	10
St. Francis	4	19	0	8
St. Francis	3	20	0	6
St. Francis	2	21	0	4
St. Francis	1	22	0	2

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Boston	28	8	2	58
Philadelphia	25	10	3	53
New York	24	11	3	51
Washington	21	14	3	45
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Detroit	20	14	2	42
Atlanta	19	15	2	40
Chicago	18	16	2	38
Cleveland	17	17	2	36
Indiana	16	18	2	34
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Utah	20	14	2	42
San Antonio	19	15	2	40
Phoenix	18	16	2	38
Portland	17	17	2	36
Los Angeles	16	18	2	34
Golden State	15	19	2	32
San Diego	14	20	2	30
PACIFIC DIVISION				
Portland	20	14	2	42
Los Angeles	19	15	2	40
San Antonio	18	16	2	38
Phoenix	17	17	2	36
Portland	16	18	2	34
Los Angeles	15	19	2	32
San Diego	14	20	2	30
THURSDAY'S RESULTS				
Atlanta 104, Washington 97 (Wilkins 25, Ruffalo 22, Wilkins 17, Johnson 17)				
Los Angeles 95, Kansas City 89 (McAdams 24, Abdul-Jabbar 22, Thompson 26, Woodson 18)				
Portland 128, Houston 117 (Hart 38, Porzon 22, Reid 24, Seymour 22)				

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Signed Dwight Evans, outfielder, to a three-year contract extension.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
LOS ANGELES—Signed Terry Whitfield, outfielder, to a three-year contract. Named Wes Parker and Van Johnson as minor league instructors.

SOFTBALL
SAVANNAH—Signed H.B. (Doc) Richardson as president.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
INDIANA

